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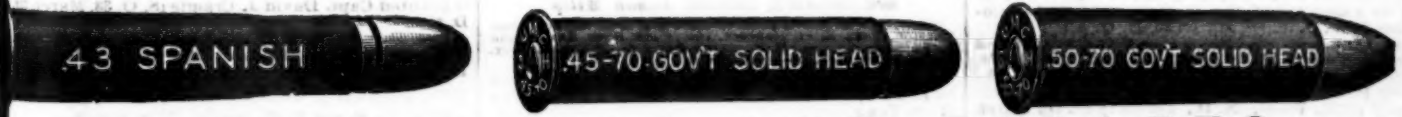
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THE ARMY.

GROVER CLEVELAND, President, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy.

DANIEL S. LAMONT, Secretary of War.

LEWIS A. GRANT, Assistant Secretary of War.

G. O. 26, H. Q. A., March 22, 1898.

Publishes an act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and for prior years, and for other purposes.

G. O. 27, H. Q. A., March 23, 1898.

Publishes the act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and for other purposes.

G. O. 28, H. Q. A., March 25, 1898.

I. By direction of the Secretary of War paragraph 1790 of the Regulations, as amended by General Orders No. 38, March 28, 1890, from this office, is further amended to read as follows:

Sword-knot.

1790. For general officers.—Gold cord, with acorn end. For all other officers.—Gold-lace strap, with gold-bullion tassel. On all occasions of mounted duty and drill (except when full dress is prescribed), in garrison as well as in the field, mounted officers are authorized to use a sword-knot of platted leather or webbing.

II. By direction of the Secretary of War, General Orders No. 19, March 8, 1898, from this office, is amended to read as follows:

The duty of supplying subsistence supplies and funds to the posts which are exempted from the supervision of department commanders by paragraph 190 of the Regulations is hereby devolved upon the officers who do duty as chief commissaries of subsistence of the departments in which those posts are situated, who will perform the duty hereby enjoined under the supervision of, and under instructions to be sent to them direct by, the Commissary General of Subsistence. Post commissaries of subsistence at such posts will transmit direct to those officers the same reports, requisitions, estimates, etc., as are required from other posts in the departments.

III. The following joint resolution is published for the information and government of all concerned:

Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to receive for instruction, at the Military Academy at West Point, Alberto Guiloira, of Salvador.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is, authorized to permit Alberto Guiloira, of Salvador, to receive instruction at the Military Academy at West Point: Provided, That no expense shall be caused to the United States thereby: And provided further, That in case of the said Guiloira the provisions of sections thirteen hundred and twenty and thirteen hundred and twenty-one of the Revised Statutes shall be suspended.

Approved, February 28, 1898.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Schofield:

R. WILLIAMS, Adj.-Gen.

CORPS AND STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

General Officers.

Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard will proceed, on public business, to Washington, D. C.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Atlanta, Ga.; Mobile, Ala.; Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; Ft. Clinch, Fla.; St. Francis Bks., Fla.; and Key West, Fla. (S. O. 56, March 22, D. East.)

The Brigadier-General commanding the Dept. of Texas, accompanied by 1st Lieut. J. S. Mallory, 2d Inf., A. D. C., will proceed to Galveston, Ft. Brown, Ft. Ringgold, Carrizo, San Ygnacio and Ft. McIntosh, Tex., and return, on public business (S. O. 36, March 25, D. Tex.)

Judge Advocate General's Department.

The following changes in the stations of captains and acting judge advocates are ordered: Capt. Francis J. Kernan (1st Lieut., 21st Inf.) will be relieved from duty as A. J. A., Dept. Dakota, by the Comdg. Gen. of that Department on the receipt of this order and will then proceed to San Antonio, Texas, for duty as A. J. A. of that Department, to relieve Capt. Harvey C. Carbaugh (1st Lieut., 5th Art.) Capt. Carbaugh, on being so relieved, will report to St. Paul, Minn., for duty as A. J. A. of that Department (S. O., March 25, H. Q. A.)

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Leave for ten days is granted Col. Chauncey McKee-vr, A. A. G. (S. O. 35, March 23, D. Mo.) Maj. P. D. Vroom, 1 G., D. Tex., will proceed to Ft. Brown, Ringgold and McIntosh, Tex., on public business (S. O. 35, March 22, D. Tex.)

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Capt. Daniel H. Floyd, A. Q. M., is relieved from duty as a member of the G. C. M. convened at Columbus Bks. O. (S. O., March 25, H. Q. A.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Raymond Beale (appointed March 24, from Q. M. sergeant, 4th Art.), now at Ft. McPherson, Ga., will proceed to Ft. Clark, Tex., to relieve Post Q. M. Sergt. Thomas Grant, who will proceed to Ft. Yates, N. D., for duty (S. O., March 27, H. Q. A.)

Comy. Sergt. John Kennedy (appointed March 21, 1898, from sergt.-major, 20th Inf.), will proceed from Ft. Assiniboine, Mont., to Ft. Monroe, Va., for duty (S. O., March 23, H. Q. A.)

Medical Departments.

Leave for 16 days, to take effect about April 1, is granted 1st Lieut. George D. DeShon, asst. surg., Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. (S. O. 27, March 22, D. Platte.)

Col. Charles T. Alexander, Asst. Surg.-Gen., will proceed from New York City to Philadelphia, Pa., on official business (S. O., March 23, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two months on surgeon's certificate, with permission to leave the Dept. of the Platte, is granted Capt. Wm. G. Spencer, asst. surg. (S. O., March 24, H. Q. A.)

Act. Hosp. Stwd. Lewis J. Schmidt, Hospital Corps, having performed the duty at Ft. Marcy, will return to Ft. Bayard, N. M., for duty (S. O. 40, March 16, D. Ariz.)

Pvt. George Ramsell, Co. F, 14th Inf., is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private (S. O., March 24, H. Q. A.)

Pay Department.

Col. Thaddeus H. Stanton, of Dept. Platte, will proceed to and pay the troops stationed at Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; Ft. Meade, S. D., and Ft. Robinson, Neb. Major John S. Witchoy will proceed to and pay the troops stationed at Ft. Douglas, Utah. Maj. Wm. H. Comegys will proceed to and pay the troops stationed at Ft. Omaha and Sidney, Neb.; Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo., and Ft. Logan, Colo. (S. O. 27, March 22, D. Platte.)

The following assignment of paymasters is made for the payment of troops for the muster of March 31, in Dept. Missouri: Lieut.-Col. Geo. W. Candee, at Ft. Brady, Mackinac and Wayne, Mich.; Maj. Jas. R. Roche, at the Cavalry Recruiting Depot and St. Louis Powder Depot, Jefferson Bks., Mo.; Maj. Geo. W. Baird, at Ft. Sheridan and Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., Newport Bks. and Ft. Thomas, Ky., and Columbus Bks. O.; Maj. George R. Smith, at the Leavenworth Military Prison at Ft. Leavenworth, and Ft. Leavenworth and Riley, Kas. (S. O. 38, March 25, D. Mo.)

Engineer and Ordnance Departments.

Lieut.-Col. John M. Wilson, C. E., is relieved from duty as Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, New York, to take effect not later than March 31, 1898, and will repair to and take station in Washington, D. C., for assignment to duty in charge of Public Buildings and Grounds in the District of Columbia, to relieve Major Oswald H. Ernst, C. E., who will proceed to West Point, N. Y., and enter upon duty under his appointment as Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy (S. O., March 24, H. Q. A.)

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. George A. Zinn, C. E., is further extended two days (S. O. 11, March 24, C. E.)

The Board of Officers, now consisting of Majors Amos Stickney and Daniel W. Lockwood and 1st Lieut. Harry F. Hodges, will assemble at Wheeling, W. Va., upon the call of the senior member (S. O. 12, March 25, C. E.)

Leave for 20 days, to take effect on or before April 10, is granted Lieut.-Col. Jared A. Smith, C. E. (S. O. 14, March 29, C. E.)

Details of enlisted men of the Battalion of Engineers, for duty in connection with the Engineer exhibit, Columbian Exhibition, will be made by the commanding officers of West Point and Willets Point, New York, respectively, as follows: West Point, one non-commissioned officer and two first-class privates; Willets Point, one non-commissioned officer and four first-class privates (S. O., March 28, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Wm. Crozier, O. D., will make six journeys, not exceeding two per month, from New York Arsenal, New York, to the works of the Southwork Foundry and Machine Company, Philadelphia, Pa., on official business (S. O., March 23, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Charles S. Smith, O. D., will proceed from Washington, D. C., to Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., and Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, N. J., on business connected with the manufacture of cannon (S. O., March 27, H. Q. A.)

Corpl. John Gail, now in Washington, D. C., will return to that station with permission to delay five days en route (S. O., March 24, H. Q. A.)

A furlough for six months, to take effect from April 23, is granted Ord. Sergt. Richard Bonner, Ft. Barrancas, Fla. (S. O., March 24, H. Q. A.)

Chaplains.

The leave granted Post Chaplain Orville J. Nave is extended ten days (S. O. 25, March 15, D. Platte.) So much of par. 11, S. O. 36, Feb. 16, H. Q. A., as directs the transfer of Post Chaplain John H. Macomber from Ft. Sherman, Idaho, to Alcatraz Island, Cal., is amended so as to transfer him to Angel Island, Cal., and so much of par. 6, S. O. 61, March 20, H. Q. A., as relates to him is rescinded (S. O., March 23, H. Q. A.)

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

2nd Cavalry, Colonel George G. Hunt.

Hdqs., A. C., D., G., H., and L., Ft. Wingate, N. M.; E and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; B and I, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.—Indian troop.

1st Lieut. Alfred M. Fuller is detailed as a member of the G. C. M. appointed to meet at Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., vice Capt. David J. Craigie, 12th Inf., relieved (S. O., March 25, H. Q. A.)

The following transfers are ordered: 1st Lieuts. Thomas J. Lewis, from Troop H to L; Harry G. Trout, from Troop L to H (S. O., March 28, H. Q. A.) Leave for two months, on surgeon's certificate, is granted Capt. Asher C. Taylor (S. O., March 23, H. Q. A.)

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Anson Mills.

Hdqs., A and G, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; D and K, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; E, Ft. Hancock, Tex.; F, Ft. Riley, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; H, Ft. Brown, Tex.; M, Eagle Pass, Tex.; L, Fort Meade, S. D.—Indian troop.

Capt. G. A. Dodd will proceed from Ft. Hancock to El Paso, Tex., on public business (S. O. 37, March 27, D. Tex.)

4th Cavalry, Colonel Chas. E. Compton.

Hdqs., A, D, H and L, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; C, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; G, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; E, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; F, Boise Bks., Idaho; B, I, and K, Presidio of San Francisco Cal.—Indian troop.

The month of April is designated as the season for pistol practice for Troop H. G. O. 2, c. s., D. Col., is modified accordingly (G. O. 4, March 20, D. Col.)

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. J. A. Lookwood (S. O. 23, March 18, D. Cal.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel David S. Gordon.

Hdqs., A, E, F, G, K and L, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; O and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; B and I, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.—Indian troop.

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqs., A, C, D, E, G, H and I, Ft. Riley, Kas.; B and K, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; F, Fort Myer, Va.; L, Ft. Bill, Okh. T.—Indian troop.—On detached service in Dept. of Texas.

Leave for ten days is granted Major John M. Bacon, A. I. G., Dept. of the Platte (S. O. 25, March 17, D. Platte.)

2d Lieut. Wm. G. FitzGerald will proceed from Fort Riley, Kas., to Fort Sill, O. T., for temporary duty with Troop L (S. O. 34, March 22, D. Mo.)

9th Cavalry, Colonel James Biddle.

Hdqs., A, D, E, F, G and I, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; H and H, Fort Du Chesse, Utah; C, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; K, Fort Myer, Va.

The leave granted Col. James Biddle is extended 23 days (S. O. 24, March 15, D. Platte.)

Leave for one month, to take effect April 7, is granted 2d Lieut. Frank S. Armstrong, Ft. Robinson, Neb. (S. O. 25, March 17, D. Platte.)

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. Edmund S. Wright is extended 23 days (S. O. 34, March 22, D. Mo.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel John E. Minter.

Hdqs., B, E, G and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.; C and F, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D and H, Ft. Bufors, N. D.; A, Ft. Keogh, Mont.

Capt. Charles G. Ayres will establish a recruiting rendezvous for the General and Mounted Service at Lynchburg, Va. (S. O. 68, March 27, Rec. Ser.)

1st Artillery, Colonel Loomis L. Langdon.

Hdqs., A, G, I, and K, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. H.; C, D, and L, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; E, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; B, H, and M, Ft. Columbus, N. Y. H.; F, Ft. Monroe, Va.—Light battery.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about March 24, is granted 2d Lieut. Wm. J. Snow (S. O. 58, March 24, D. East.)

2nd Artillery, Colonel Richard Loder.

Hdqs., C, G, and M, Ft. Adams, R. I.; K, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; E, Ft. Preble, Mo.; B and D, Ft. Warren, Mass.; A, and F, Ft. Riley, Kas.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; H and L, Ft. Schuyler N. Y.—Light battery.

2d Lieut. Ernest Hinde is detailed as J. A. of the G. C. M. convened at Fort Riley, Kas., vice 2d Lieut. Wm. G. FitzGerald, 7th Cav., relieved (S. O. 34, March 22, D. Mo.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Arthur W. Chase is extended 20 days (S. O., March 25, H. Q. A.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel La Rhett L. Livingston.

Hdqs., C, E, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; A and G, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; H, Key West Bks., Fla.; D and I, Ft. McLeary, Mo.; B and M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.—Light battery.

Major Edward B. Williston will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., and Fort Sheridan, Ill., and inspect the light artillery batteries stationed at those posts (S. O. 34, March 22, D. Mo.)

4th Artillery, Colonel Henry W. Closson.

Hdqs., A, C, E, G, I, K, L and M, Ft. McPherson, Ga.; F, Ft. Riley, Kas.; H, Ft. Monroe, Va.; D, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; B, Ft. Adams, R. I.—Light battery.

5th Artillery, Colonel William M. Graham

Hdqs., B, D, F, H, K, and L, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.; A and C, Ft. Canby, Wash.; E and I, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.—Light battery

3rd Infantry, Colonel Edwin C. Mason.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.—Indian company.

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqs., A, D, F, and H, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; B, E, G and I, Ft. Spokane, Wash.; C, Boise Barracks, Idaho.—Indian company.

5th Infantry, Colonel Nathan W. Osborne.

Hdqs., D and E, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; B and H, Jackson Bks.; L, C, G, and K, Ft. Vernon Bks., Ala.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

6th Infantry, Colonel Melville A. Cochran.

Hdqs., B, C, D, F, G and H, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; E, Newport Barracks, Ky.; A, Ft. Wood, N. Y. H.

The following appointment of a non-commissioned officer was made in Co. H on March 25: Pvt. Michael Manion to be corporal, vice Laver, promoted (R. O. 31, March 25, Fort Thomas, Ky.)

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E and F, Ft. Logan, Colo.; G, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

1st Lieut. Chauncey B. Baker, acting engineer officer, will proceed to Forts Bayard, Bowie, Grant and Huachuca for the purpose of making certain surveys (S. O. 43, March 21, D. Ariz.)

8th Infantry, Colonel James J. Van Horn.

Hdqs., A, E, and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C and D, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; F and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; B and G, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.—Indian company.

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Colville P. Terrett is further extended five days (S. O., March 23, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Joseph C. Beardsley is extended one month (S. O., March 28, H. Q. A.)

9th Infantry, Colonel Charles G. Bartlett.

Hdqs., B, C, D, E, F and G, Madison Bks., N. Y.; H, Plattsburgh Bks., A, Fort Ontario, N. Y.

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdqs., E, and G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, F, and H, Ft. Yates, N. D.; B, C and D, Ft. Bull, S. D.; I, Mt. Vernon Bks. Ala.—Indian company.

Leave for one month, to take effect about April 1, is granted Capt. David J. Craigie (S. O. 33, March 20, D. Mo.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Frederick von Sohrard is extended ten days (S. O., March 25, H. Q. A.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Montgomery Bryant.

Hdqs., C, D, and G, Ft. Sill, Okh. T.; A, Fort Reno, I. T.; B, E and H, Ft. Supply, I. T.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, and G, Vancouver Bks. Wash.; F, Ft. Townsend, Wash.; H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. Crofton.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Douglas, Utah.—Indian company.

17th Infantry, Colonel John S. Poland.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. The leave granted Capt. Thomas Sharp is extended 23 days (S. O. 24, March 15, D. Platte.)

18th Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Laselle.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, G and H, Ft. Clark, Tex.; E, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; F, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.

2d Lieut. Perovial H. Lowe will report in person, not later than April 1, to the C. O. of the U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth

Kas. for preliminary instruction preparatory to his detail as a student officer of the school (S. O., March 25, H. Q. A.)

19th Infantry, Colonel Simon Snyder.

Hqrs. A, E, G, and H, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; B, D and F, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

1st Lieut. Woodbridge Geary is appointed department recruiting officer at Fort Mackinac, Mich., vice 2d Lieut. Joseph Frazier, relieved (S. O. 33, March 20, D. Mo.)

The members of Leavenworth Lodge No. 66, Degree of Honor, have passed resolutions of sympathy on the death of the mother of Principal Musician John W. Whitely, 19th Infantry Band, and Sergt. Roland Whitely, Co. B, 18th Infantry.

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hqrs. A, B, D, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; C and I, Camp Poplar River, Mont.—Indian company.

21st Infantry, Colonel Horace Jewett.

Hqrs. A, C and E, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; B and H, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; D, F, G, and I, Fort Sidney, Neb.—Indian company.

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swatne.

Hqrs. A, B, C, D, F, G, and H, Ft. Keosh, Mont.; I, Ft. Yates, N. D.; E, Fort Pembina, N. D.—Indian company.

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hqrs. D, E, F and G, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; A, B, C and H, Ft. Huachuca, A. T.

1st Lieut. Charles Dodge, Jr., adjutant, will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to conduct to the Dept. of Arizona the detachment of recruits for the 2d Cavalry, to leave the depot March 28, 1893, and upon completion of this duty he will join his regiment (S. O. 67, March 25, Rec. Ser.)

25th Infantry, Colonel Andrew S. Burt.

Hqrs. F, G, and H, Ft. Missoula, Mont.; A and D, Ft. Cass, Mont.; B, C, and E, Ft. Buford, N. D.

Co. D, from Fort Custer, Mont., Capt. Owen Sweet commanding, has taken station at Cheyenne Agency, Mont.—Camp Merritt.

(For Late Army Orders see Page 534.)

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Omaha, Neb., March 23. Detail: Capt. Charles Keller, Charles A. Dempsey, Horace B. Sarson, 1st Lieut. Wm. R. Abercrombie, Frederick T. Van Liew, Thomas H. Wilson, Charles H. Muir, 2d Inf.; Henry H. Stiles, asst. surg.; 2d Lieut. Harry E. Wilkins, Hiram M. L. Powell, Peter E. Marquart, Leonard M. Prince, Wm. J. Lutz, 2d Inf., and 2d Lieut. Edward R. Chrisman, 2d Inf., J. A. (S. O. 26, March 20, D. Platte.)

At Fort Logan, Colo., March 27. Detail: Capt. Constant Williams, Chas. A. Coolidge, 7th Inf.; Marcus E. Taylor, asst. surg.; John T. Van Orsdel, 1st Lieut. Geo. S. Young, James A. Goode, 2d Inf.; Wm. S. Graves, Odus C. Horne, John B. Bennett, 7th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Daniel L. Howell, 7th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 26, March 20, D. Platte.)

At Fort Douglas, Utah, March 27. Detail: Capt. Chas. H. Noble, Wm. V. Richards, Theophilus W. Morrison, 10th Inf.; Wm. P. Kendall, asst. surg.; Thomas C. Woodbury, Wm. C. McFarland, 1st Lieut. Walter A. Thurston, 2d Lieut. John C. Gregg, Geo. D. Guyer, Lewis S. Sorley, John E. Woodward, Isaac Irwin, Guy G. Palmer, 10th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Wm. H. Johnston, Jr., 10th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 26, March 20, H. Q. A.)

At Fort McKinney, Wyo., March 28. Detail: Capt. Egbert B. Savare, 8th Inf.; Geo. E. Bushnell, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. John A. Perry, 8th Inf.; Henry A. Shaw, asst. surg.; 2d Lieut. Alonzo Gray, George C. Barnhardt, 6th Cav.; John K. Miller, 8th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Edward N. Jones, Jr., 8th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 27, March 22, D. Platte.)

Assignments to Regiments.

The following assignment to regiments of officers recently promoted are ordered:

Cavalry Arm.

Maj. James N. Wheeler (promoted from capt., 2d Cav.) to the 8th Cav., to date from March 7, 1893, vice Harris, retired.

Maj. Adam Kramer (promoted from capt., 6th Cav.) to the 6th Cav., to date from March 8, 1893, vice Adam, retired. Capt. Frederick W. Sibley (promoted from 1st Lieut., 2d Cav.) to the 2d Cav., Troop G, to date from March 7, 1893, vice Wheeler, promoted.

Capt. Benj. H. Cheever (promoted from 1st Lieut., 6th Cav.) to the 6th Cav., Troop E, to date from March 8, 1893, vice Kramer, promoted.

1st Lieut. Harry G. Trout (promoted from 2d Lieut., 9th Cav.) to the 2d Cav., Troop I, to date from March 7, 1893, vice Sibley, promoted.

1st Lieut. Edward C. Brooks (promoted to 2d Lieut., 8th Cav.) to the 6th Cav., Troop F, to date from March 8, 1893, vice Cheever, promoted.

Infantry Arm.

Lieut.-Col. Richard Comba (promoted from maj., 9th Inf.) to the 12th Inf., to date from March 7, 1893, vice Whittemore, retired.

Major Ezra P. Ewers (promoted from capt., 5th Inf.) to the 9th Inf., to date from March 7, 1893, vice Comba, promoted.

Capt. Wm. H. C. Bowen (promoted from 1st Lieut., 5th Inf.) to the 5th Inf., Co. E, to date from March 7, 1893, vice Ewers, promoted.

1st Lieut. George B. Davis (promoted from 2d Lieut., 23d Inf.) to the 5th Inf., Co. C, to date from March 7, 1893, vice Bowen, promoted.

Retirements of Enlisted Men.

The following enlisted men, now at the stations designated, are, upon their own application, placed upon the retired list: Pvt. Edward Conley, band 15th Inf., Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Sergt. Wm. Elliott, Co. C, 4th Inf., Boise Barracks, Idaho; Sergt. Patrick Halpin, Ord. Detachment, Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.; Pvt. Theodore Maeder, Hospital Corps, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Sergt. John Ryan, Troop E, 2d Cav., Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; Corpl. Conrad Zittle, Ord. Detachment, Rock Island Arsenal, Ill. (S. O., March 25, H. Q. A.)

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH OF FT. HAMILTON.

THERE is an earnest and enthusiastic effort being made to raise money to rebuild the old St. John's Church of stone, and on the same site where the present church stands. For this purpose a Bazaar or Fair will be held in the Garrison Assembly Room of Ft. Hamilton, on April 7, 1893, from 3 to 10 P. M. Very many Army people have an affectionate interest in this old church, which was built fifty-five years ago, mainly by Army people, and has since been chiefly supported by contributions from the Army. Among those who worshipped within its walls we recall amidst a host of distinguished men, Maj. Stanton, Col. Dimick, Col. De Bussey, Gen. Getty, and Gen. Robert S. Lee, then a Captain of Engineers, Gen. Seymour and Seward Jackson, then lieutenants in the 1st Artillery, were constant attendants, and the latter was baptized in this church. The church is poor financially, but owes no debts. Nor is it contemplated to incur any indebtedness.

(From the New York Times, March 26.)

BAD ARMY LEGISLATION.

WASHINGTON, March 25.

In all that has been written about the objectionable clause in the latest Army Appropriation act which prohibits the re-enlistment of privates who have served two terms unless they are now in their third term, no good reason has yet been vouchsafed for the introduction of this amendment. It is destined to be the most disastrous piece of legislation which the Army has encountered for many years, and the Service is bound to suffer until next December, when an effort will be made to cancel the law. As originally introduced the effect of the amendment, which prohibited "any person" from re-enlisting, which was changed through the efforts of an officer at the War Department to apply only to privates, would have deprived the Army of the valuable services of the non-commissioned staff. One regimental commander has written that had the original amendment gone into the act within a few years his command would have been without an experienced non-commissioned officer. As the law stands Mr. Proctor has cut off the opportunity of a great majority of enlisted men of ever getting on the retired list or of ever entering the Soldiers' Home. In time, should this clause continue, the retired list for enlisted men will have been abolished, and the Soldiers' Home become a useless institution.

In addition to the non-commissioned officers among whom the members of the Hospital Corps are included, the prohibitory clause, it was to-day decided by Secretary Lamont, does not apply to saddlers, blacksmiths, farriers, company musicians, artificers, and wagoners. These are specially mentioned in the laws which create the places, and so are not regarded as privates. Lance corporals and band musicians, however, come within the operation of the clause. The Secretary will probably decide that the members of the West Point band, being specially mentioned in the law as such, are not unfortunate enough to be regarded as privates.

While Secretary Proctor's clause will make it necessary to depend on new material constantly, there is a more disastrous effect probable in the lack of encouragement which this clause involves.

(From the Kansas City Times.)

EXPERT REVOLVER SHOTS IN THE ARMY.

FORT MEADE, S. D., MARCH 23, 1893.

In an article in *Harper's Weekly* W. R. Prior claims that all the best revolver shots are in New York. There are some very good shots in the Army. There are men in the Army who can hit the size of a man at ten yards, riding a horse at a gallop, every time, with twenty yards interval between figures, and men that can hit a 25-cent piece at ten yards with a revolver that pulls eight pounds four shots out of five. All the best shots have the arm slightly bent. If Mr. Prior will take the trouble to look around he will find men in the United States cavalry that will throw his New York experts in the shade.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

THE committee of thirteen volunteers representing the subscribers to the fund for establishing an Army post in Vermont now known as Fort Ethan Allen have addressed a letter to Dr. W. Seward Webb, in which they say:

"Your original most generous offer to procure and tender to the Government a tract of land for the Army post, inspired us at the outset with confidence to undertake to secure the adoption by the War Department of a site in this county, and as we have reason to believe, had much to do with directing the attention of the military authorities to the location. Your subsequent liberal subscription of money, bringing with it another subscription of an equal amount, practically ensured the success of the effort to procure the needed funds. Without this timely and generous aid so freely tendered by you, our effort might have failed. Thanks in large measure to you, it has been entirely successful. The needed tract—a most suitable one for the purpose—has been purchased and accepted by the Government, and the construction of the buildings and grounds is in progress. The existence of Post Ethan Allen will add to the value of property and to the security of law and order, and to the attraction of this region in peace, and to our protection in war."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE recommendation, made by Lord Wantage's Committee last year, to increase the pay for British lance corporals and bombardiers, will now be carried out.

AFTER JAN. 1, 1894, the tunic—the *tunique ample*—will replace the *dolman*, or jacket, and the *varvuse* in the French infantry. With the tunic, the epaulettes is to be reintroduced, to be worn *en grande tenue*.

JAPAN is reported to have an eye upon Hawaii if we do not want her, and Chief Justice Judd of that kingdom is quoted as saying: "That the captain of the Japanese cruiser *Nanbu* had called upon the provisional government and said that if the United States abandoned its protectorate the Japanese would consider that no government existed on the island and would raise their flag."

In a lecture delivered at Madrid, Major Arnal stated that on entering Gibraltar he felt disgust, sadness and shame, and the bitter feelings of the conquered. And when he heard the strident notes of the English bugles, the march of troops, and the sound of the cannon firing with insolent supremacy, his heart was filled with a tempest of rage, concentrated and silent!

THE inhabitants of Cairo, Egypt, had no end of fun at the expense of their British rulers during the carnival. Tourists in grotesque attire, with large mutton chop whiskers, spectacle on nose, armed with umbrellas, telescope, and "Murray," bestriding donkeys and accompanied by ladies with projecting teeth, red hair, and enormous feet, in porkpie hats and short petticoats, were numerous, and suffered severely from the showers of beans used in lieu of confetti by the crowd.

ORDNANCE NOTES.

A train of ten cars carrying ten armor plates left the Bethlehem Iron works March 22, bound for the Union Iron Works at San Francisco. The armor is the battleship *Oregon's* diagonal armor and the total weight of the shipment was 251 tons.

In the trial of the converted quick-firing guns which has recently been carried out on board the *Wattigies*, the French converted 10 cm. guns, manned by an ordinary gun crew, discharged eight rounds per minute during three successive periods of one, two and three minutes, respectively, and made good practice at a target 2,200 metres distant, both gun and target being stationary.

A Norwegian prepares a new kind of solder for aluminium by mixing cadmium, zinc and tin in the following proportions: Cadmium, 50 parts; zinc, 20 parts, and tin, 30 parts. The zinc is first melted in a crucible, the cadmium is then added, and the tin is put in last. The mass is well heated and stirred to secure an intimate mixture, and is then allowed to cool. The solder so produced is said to be applicable for soldering several different metals, but to be specially useful with aluminium.

A number of Army and Navy officers have accepted invitations to visit Sparrow Point, Md., to witness the transfer of the Krupp 110-ton gun from the ship which conveyed it to this country to the cars for transportation to the World's Fair. The transfer was to have taken place on Tuesday last, but there was some delay in the erection of the shears. The event will take place during the coming week.

In consequence of the transfer of many of the ordnance pieces from Sandy Hook to the World's Fair there will be little if any interesting experimental work at the Army Proving Grounds for some time. About the only work now being done is a continuance of the proof firing of the 10 and 12-inch typic guns and some experimental work with gun and mortar carriages. The competitive test between the Hotchkiss, Cane and Armstrong rapid-fire guns will not take place before autumn.

Experiments with smokeless powders continue to be made by the Army and Navy Ordnance Bureaus. It cannot be said, however, that anything entirely satisfactory has yet been developed by either bureau, though the small samples manufactured have given quite as good results as foreign powders. One of the best samples tested was furnished by the California Powder Works. Gen. Flagler was so well pleased with the results from this powder that he has arranged special facilities at the Benicia Arsenal for its further development and manufacture.

Mr. Holland has submitted to the Navy Department the design for a boat, concerning which he says: "Only the superior speed of an enemy's ship or excellent torpedo practice under great difficulties can prevent the boat from coming within 100 yards and using its submarine guns, with the certainty of disabling or sinking it. It has good speed, like torpedo boats, but it surpasses them in having thorough protection, the power of beginning the attack from over a mile distant, and submarine projectiles that cannot be stopped by netting. It is just as heavily and much more effectively armored than battle ships. The light draught is 8½ feet, and may be reduced to 7½ feet for passage through inland waters. The boat is not intended to compete with a diving submarine boat, which possesses certain advantageous features that no other form of boat can attain, but it represents more nearly how much a *Vesuvius* could be improved for less money than she cost." The dimensions of his craft are: Length, 135 feet; breadth, 16 feet; depth of hull, 10½ feet; displacement, light, 230 tons; displacement, when submerged, 352 tons; weight of water ballast, 56 tons. When in action only the top of the turret projectiles are above the water.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

THE *Washington Evening News*, a lively young newspaper that has pushed its way to the front after an unusually brief period of existence, recently published an interview with Admiral Roe, U. S. N., concerning the Sons of the Revolution. The Admiral says:

"American patriotism seemed to give evidence that it was on the downward road of decay. To revive American sentiment on our historic origin they celebrate the chief events of the Revolution, whether civil or military. They are collecting from every quarter of the country, especially from private families, all original letters, papers, relics and objects of every kind which may recall the memories and services of the heroes of those days, and they are marking with enduring monuments and tablets of bronze every memorable spot they can identify, which in their eyes was rendered sacred by loss of life, of property or blood in the noble efforts of the Revolution to establish civil and religious liberty upon this continent. The Sons of the Revolution are doing their work at their own expense and by their own personal labor."

"It may truly be said of them that the Federal system and Constitution of their country is their political Bible, as the Declaration of Independence is the New Testament of their political faith. As they believe and claim that all men are equal before the laws, this society will always be found to present an eternal bulwark to the approaches and invasions of socialism and anarchism, and its members will never consent that the Government of Washington and Madison shall ever revert to feudal power, no matter by whom or what it is exorcised, for socialism is a reaction toward feudalism. It may be stated that Sons of the Revolution take membership in this society in deep earnestness. As they draw their patriotic inspirations from the fathers of 1776, so they look forward to the centuries before them and their children, and to the perpetuity of the instruments which constitute their charter, the Federal system of Government and the Declaration of Independence."

PERSONAL ITEMS.

LIEUTENANT W. H. EMORY, U. S. N., registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, on Monday.

COMMANDER H. W. LYON, U. S. Navy, sailed for France on Saturday last on the steamship *La Cham-pagne*.

1ST LIEUTENANT LINCOLN KARMANT, U. S. M. C., will shortly remove his family to the pleasant residence at 1433 17th street, Washington, D. C.

MRS. WILSON, wife of Lieut. D. L. Wilson, U. S. Navy, of the *Mohican*, at present in Honolulu, will sail for Hawaii on the steamer leaving San Francisco on April 12.

By the China steamer from San Francisco April 4, Rear Admiral John Irwin, U. S. N., will take passage with his family for his new sphere of duty as relief of Rear Admiral Harmony.

THE intention of Mrs. E. K. Moore to return to the United States at once has been modified on account of the prospect of a prolonged stay by her husband's ship, the *Boston*, at Honolulu.

CAPTAIN A. T. MAHAN, U. S. Navy, President of the Naval War College and Torpedo School, has returned to Newport from his California trip, and is busy arranging for the course of lectures for the coming season.

THOSE naval officers who are familiar with Honolulu will be pleased to note that Capt. Andrew Fuller retains his position of Harbor Master, notwithstanding the changes made since the advent of the Hawaiian Provisional Government.

CHIEF ENGINEER R. B. HINE, U. S. N., lately retired, will sail for England the latter part of May for an extended stay abroad. He will be accompanied by his wife and boy, and will make more or less of a stay on the Continent during his leave.

THAD. L. VANDERSLICE, Esq., attorney at law, formerly of the Naval Engineer Corps, was in Washington last week and called on Engr.-in-Chief Melville. Mr. Vanderslice is practicing law in Philadelphia, but occupies a fine residence in Germantown.

MRS. W. E. SEWELL, wife of Lieut. Sewell, of the *Lancaster*, accompanied by her sister, Miss Lulu Moore, of Mare Island, will take passage by the China steamer from San Francisco April 4. Mrs. Sewell is the daughter of Chief Engr. Moore of the Mare Island Navy-yard.

IN the Engineer Corps of the Navy the following officers can take advantage of the provisions of the law permitting retirement after 40 years of active service: Chief Engr. A. Henderson, entered the Navy Feb. 28, 1851; Chief Engr. E. D. Robie, entered the Navy Feb. 16, 1852; Chief Engr. J. W. Moore, entered May 21, 1853; Chief Engr. T. Williamson, entered May 21, 1853.

A FEW of the intimate friends of P. A. Engr. F. M. Bennett, U. S. N., tendered him a dinner last week on the occasion of his detail for temporary duty at Chicago in connection with the exhibit of the Navy Department. Covers for ten were laid, and the affair was very successful. P. A. Engr. Bennett took his departure for Chicago last Sunday, and will be absent from Washington nearly all summer it is supposed.

CAPTAIN GILBERT C. WILTSE, U. S. N., who, commanding the *Boston* during the Honolulu revolution, has been so besieged by reporters since he landed at San Francisco that in his nightmares he seems to himself to be sailing through unfathomed seas of printer's ink. As he must of necessity decline to betray official confidence, the newspapers are getting small satisfaction out of him. He was in Washington last Saturday, and paid an official visit to the Secretary of the Navy.

RICHMOND, Va., says a despatch from that city, claims probably the most unique aspirant for Federal office that has yet come to the front. The candidate is W. D. Porter, a grandson of Admiral Porter. Mr. Porter only desires to hold an office for the space of sixty minutes. He has applied for an appointment to almost any place from a first-class foreign mission to the humblest place on the official list. He agrees to resign the place sixty minutes after he qualifies and to serve without pay.

A DESPATCH from Manchester, N. H., March 24, says: "Rear Admiral George E. Belknap, U. S. N., in discussing the Hawaiian question expressed himself warmly in favor of the United States assuming the protectorate over the islands. Of course, people who have not been there might talk against it, said the official, but the interests at the islands are so plainly American that the United States cannot afford to throw the matter aside. If this country does not assume the protectorate Great Britain will quickly do so."

CIVIL ENGINEER PEARY has chosen four members of the coming expedition to North Greenland—Dr. F. A. Cook, of N. Y. City; Samuel W. Entrikin, of West Chester, Pa.; Eyvand Astrup, now at Christiania, Norway, and Matthew Henson, of Philadelphia. These men, Mr. Peary says, will form a magnificent nucleus for the next party. All of them have visited Greenland before. Three of them—Cook, Astrup and Henson—accompanied Peary's North Greenland expedition of 1891, while Entrikin was a member of the Peary relief expedition of last summer. Mr. Peary is still lecturing in the West, but is expected to return to Philadelphia in about a fortnight, when he will complete his preparations for a two years' exploration in North Greenland, beginning late in June.

THE Washington *Journalist* publishes a short sketch and an excellent likeness of Mrs. Marguerite Dickinson, the accomplished wife of Comdr. F. W. Dickinson, U. S. N., who has just published a work entitled "Along Shore With a Man-of-War." Mrs. Dickinson is the granddaughter of Squire Noah Ely, a noted lawyer in Central New York, under whose careful tuition she gained a thorough knowledge of the dead languages. Before her marriage with Comdr. Dickinson she had spent several years abroad and studied art and languages there. With a fluent command of French, German and Spanish and with keen observation and love of nature, Mrs. Dickinson

has employed her active mind in observing what her varied life has brought to her attention and presenting her observations in the form of agreeable letters addressed to various periodicals. During her residence of two years on the East coast of South America her perfect knowledge of the Spanish language enabled her to become familiar with the home life of the people and gain much correct information as to their manners and customs, which she contributed to the *Washington Post*. Since her return to the United States she has made her home in Washington, D. C., where her husband is stationed on duty. Last summer she accompanied her husband on a summer trip to Japan. Her impressions of that country are now being published by the *Washington Post*. Besides her literary and artistic pursuits Mrs. Dickinson devotes much time to missionary work and is prominently connected with many charitable institutions in Washington. She has just been elected by a unanimous vote treasurer-general of the National Society of the Daughters of the Revolution.

REAR ADMIRAL BANCROFT GHERARDI, U. S. N., was confined to his bed this week through illness.

CHIEF ENGINEER JOHN A. TOBIN, U. S. N., retired, is back in Washington again this week after a short sojourn in Hampton Roads. He will return to New York next week.

BOATSWAIN JAMES HEERON, U. S. N., retired, died from heart disease March 27, at the Naval Hospital, Flushing avenue, Brooklyn, where he had been for six months. He was a resident of Pensacola, Fla., and was appointed a naval boatswain from Rhode Island in April, 1873.

CAPTAIN G. C. WILTSE, Comdr. Edwin White and Geo. W. Wood, Lt. Comdr. Geo. A. Blocknell, Lts. S. A. Staunton, Y. Patton and J. D. J. Kelley, Paymaster J. P. Loomis and J. Clyde Sullivan and P. A. Engr. C. W. Rae, registered at the Navy Dept. this week.

CAPTAIN H. C. FISHER, U. S. M. C., is at the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., undergoing treatment for chronic laryngitis, contracted on board the *Baltimore* from exposure. At times he has no voice at all. This condition of the disease has now lasted over a year.

GENERAL J. P. HATCH, U. S. Army, is at Hyattsville, Md.

COLONEL E. I. BAILY, U. S. A., retired, is pleasantly located at 1316 Dolores Street, San Francisco.

GENERAL EUGENE A. CARR, U. S. A., is quartered at present at the Hotel Richmond, Washington, D. C.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES H. MARTIN, 14th U. S. Infantry, is a recent arrival at Fort Townsend, Washington.

CAPTAIN FRANK THORP, 5th U. S. Artillery, has rejoined at Fort Canby, Washington, from a few weeks' leave.

LIEUTENANT JAS. T. ANDERSON, 25th U. S. Inf., is at the Montezuma Hotel, Las Vegas Hot Springs, New Mexico.

LIEUTENANT C. A. CHURCHILL, 5th U. S. Inf., who is awaiting retirement, is at 511 W. Ormsby Ave., Louisville, Ky.

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM P. DUVALL, 5th U. S. Art., is mentioned as the probable military secretary to Secretary Lamont.

LIEUTENANT JOHN BIGELOW, Jr., 10th Cavalry, gave an entertainment at his quarters, Fort Assiniboine, Mont., called Twenty Questions, on March 22.

COLONEL DE LANCEY FLOYD-JONES, U. S. Army, now abroad with a party, in the Far East, has for his present address care J. S. Morgan and Co., London, England.

THE Omaha Sunday Bee, of March 12, says: "Col. D. S. Gordon, commanding officer at Ft. Niobrara, made a pleasant call at the headquarters of the Department of the Platte March 11. Col. Gordon is an old timer in Omaha. He commanded the U. S. troops that were ordered to Omaha during the great strike of 1892 and is well known by the older citizens of the town. He is a genial, wholesome soldier, who has held but few of what are termed the snaps connected with the Service, for the reason that he has not sought them, preferring to be out in the field in active service with his company. He succeeded Col. Carr as commanding officer at Niobrara. Col. Sheridan, who slipped and fell on his porch two weeks ago, sustaining a fracture of the shoulder bone, is again able to be at his office and attend to his official duties as adjutant general of the Department. Capt. Williams of the 7th Infantry was a caller at headquarters yesterday. General Brooke is now in New York City. He will not return to Omaha until the latter part of the week."

THE New York Tribune says: "On all sides it is admitted that Mr. Herbert was better qualified than any other man of his party to take charge of this Department, as he had known more than any other of its practical workings and its progress, and had aided with great zeal in obtaining from Congress appropriations sufficient for the plans of the Department. As no other testimony could be more convincing than his with men of one party, so the testimony of ex-Secretary Tracy will be unhesitatingly accepted by the other party, for no other man can be better qualified to speak than he who, in the judgment of his political opponents, has made himself an imperishable name in that Department. It may be added that not long ago, when the new battle-ship was launched, one of the warmest telegrams of congratulation and commendation received by Secretary Tracy was from his predecessor, ex-Secretary Whitney. In this branch of the public service, then, men of high character and eminent ability have been splendidly advancing the interests of the country under several different Administrations. Strong patriotic feeling incites the best qualified men of both parties to bear witness publicly to the services of their opponents, and all true Americans will be gratified at the proof thus given that the country has been faithfully served."

COLONEL G. M. BRATTON, U. S. A., is stopping at present at the Richmond, Washington, D. C.

CAPTAIN J. B. EATON, 2d U. S. Cavalry, is still occupying quarters at Washington Barracks, D. C.

LIEUTENANT W. LASSITER, 16th U. S. Infantry, was in Greenville, Tenn., on March 30 on recruiting service.

At the dinner of the Forty Club in Chicago, Ill., March 21, Captain Philip H. Reade, U. S. A., made one of his characteristic little speeches, which, as usual, had a sermon in it.

COLONEL BENTZONI, U. S. A., is to leave San Francisco for New York on the Pacific Mail steamer *San Juan*, via Panama. His address for the present is care Col. Moore, Army Building, New York.

THE Philadelphia *Inquirer* comments the suggestion of the Harrisburg *Telegraph* that the Secretary of War place the marking of the Confederate line at Gettysburg in charge of Col. John P. Nicholson, of Philadelphia.

A BOSTON engagement recently announced is that of Miss Louise Palfrey, daughter of the late Gen. Francis W. Palfrey, to Mr. Guy Norman. Miss Palfrey is a granddaughter of the late Sidney Bartlett, an eminent Boston lawyer, who left a fortune valued at \$12,000,000.

THE marriage of Lieut. F. B. Keech to Miss Clara Jay Williams will take place at St. Bartholomew's Church, New York City, on the afternoon of April 4. It will be one of the fashionable marriages of the Easter season.

News from Thomasville, Ga., report increased improvement in the health of Col. Guy V. Henry, U. S. A. He is now able to take daily walks and his naturally strong constitution is greatly in his favor.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL BREEKINGRIDGE, U. S. A., and Rear Admiral Walker, U. S. N., were among the guests at a dinner given March 25 by Mr. Ye Cha Yun, Charge d'Affaires for Korea, in honor of the birthday of the Crown Prince of Korea.

SEVERAL changes in the military attaches abroad may be looked for at an early date. In April, Major J. C. Post, Engineer Corps, and in May, Capt. O. L. Hein, 1st Cav., will have completed four years at London and Vienna, respectively, and it is understood that the authorities are now looking around for their successors. It is expected, too, that some one will be detailed to the Legation at Paris soon after Minister Eustis takes charge. This detail has been vacant ever since Capt. Borup was summarily recalled at the request of the French Government last summer. The tour of an attache is generally supposed to last for four years, although much depends on the wishes of the Minister. The other attaches, with the dates when their details were made, are Lieut. R. K. Evans, 12th Inf., Berlin, June, 1892; Capt. T. A. Bligham, Engineers, Rome, June, 1892; Lieut. F. W. Harris, 4th Cav., Brussels, June, 1892; Lieut. H. T. Allen, 2d Cav., St. Petersburg, May 10, 1890.

WHEN Gen. O. O. Howard was in Chattanooga the other day a beggar with a withered arm from which the fingers and part of the hand were missing came up to him and asked for alms. The General, with a twinkle in his eye, held out his empty sleeve and said: "You're better off than I am, for you have your arm left while I have lost mine." The cripple gazed at the empty sleeve for a moment and then extracted 15 cents from the pocket of his tattered jeans trousers. "Here," he said, turning to Gen. Howard: "this is all I've got, but you're welcome to it." There was a general laugh at the expense of the distinguished commander of the Department of the East, and he made the man happy by giving him a silver dollar.—N. Y. World.

THE New York Sun, in an article discussing the present needs of our Army, quotes an "experienced and practical officer" as saying: "The staff needs more energy and enterprise and vigor. It should be a model one—able to spread through a sudden enrolment a sense of esprit de corps, patriotism, quick intelligence, and physical activity. The officers of to-day should be copies for every volunteer officer who is created in the Army on a war footing. They should ride at least as well as Henry V. boasted that he could when he said 'I could lay on like a butcher and sit like a jack-anapes, never off.' They should be models for their mounted men. They should be good walkers and runners, able to do a double-quick or a day's march ahead of their men, any time and often. They need not be unhappy if a non-com. can shoot better or is more proficient with a sword, but at least they should be able to teach the use of their weapons. They are paid and expected to be able to meet hardship, and a good fighting man has got to be a good man physically, hard of flesh, muscular, quick and careful to keep in good condition. Of all the armies in Christendom ours is the one in which it is essential that the proud and democratic citizens, who go to war only when patriotism calls them from their work, should admire their leaders and acknowledge that they are worthy to lead."

LIEUTENANT GEORGE A. ZINN, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., was married, March 28, at Baltimore, to Miss Matilda Van Ness Loney, under sad circumstances. The marriage was to have taken place April 10, but Mrs. Loney was taken sick, and, fearing her illness might prove fatal, she asked that the ceremony be performed at once so that she might see her daughter united to the man of her choice. Mrs. Loney's physician would not permit the marriage, fearing the effect on the invalid. It was then decided that the marriage should take place March 28. In the meantime Mrs. Loney grew rapidly worse and died. With the view of carrying out the mother's wishes in so far as they were able, Col. Loney and his daughter agreed there should be no postponement, and standing beside the uncovered bier, the grief-stricken daughter became the wife of Lieut. Zinn. Immediately after the marriage ceremony the body was conveyed to Emanuel Church, where the Rev. Dr. J. H. Eggleston, who had married the young pair, read the burial service. Col. Loney was formerly commander of the 5th Maryland Regiment and is now colonel of the 5th Regiment, Veteran Corps. Lieut. Zinn is stationed at Fort Monroe, where he will take his bride next Tuesday.

MAJOR LAFAYETTE E. CAMPBELL, U. S. A., is a recent guest at the Beach Hotel, Galveston, Tex.

LIEUTENANT H. DE H. WAITE, 5th U. S. Cavalry, on leave, is at 1704 Monroe street, Toledo, Ohio.

COLONEL CHAUNCEY McKEEVER, A. A. G., is in Washington this week on a few weeks' leave from Chicago.

MAJOR F. E. DE COURCY, U. S. A., has been spending the winter pleasantly at the Broadway Central Hotel, New York City.

THE marriage of Lieutenant C. B. Wheeler, U. S. Army, to Miss Zella Lenthall will take place on Easter Monday, April 3.

CAPTAIN F. C. NICHOLS, U. S. A., retired, an old 1st Artilleryman, is pleasantly quartered at 211 Haywood St., Asheville, N. C.

CAPTAIN W. THOMPSON, U. S. A., retired, has arrived in Tacoma, Wash., from Los Angeles, Cal. He resides at 702 North Cliff avenue.

ASSISTANT SURGEON W. G. SPENCER, U. S. A., has left Ft. Omaha for Nashville, Tenn., where he will spend two months on sick leave.

SECRETARY OF WAR LAMONT has been spending a few days in New York with his family. The reports of his illness are unfounded.

MAJOR THEODORE SCHWAN, A. A. G., who is on special duty abroad, was in Berlin at last accounts. He is expected home early in June.

COLONEL E. P. VOLLMER, U. S. A., on a tour abroad, was, at latest accounts residing at No. 60 Malmesbury-gate, Stockholm, Sweden.

COLONEL O. H. ENNET, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, leaves Washington this week for West Point to assume the superintendency of the Military Academy.

LIEUTENANT J. S. SWITZER, 4th U. S. Infantry, was expected to leave Fort Sherman, Idaho, the latter part of this week, to spend April, May and June on leave.

LIEUTENANT J. H. H. PESHINE, 13th Inf.; Lt. J. A. Leyden, 4th Inf.; Capt. B. D. Taylor, Med. Dept., and 2d Lt. H. G. Lyon, 17th Inf., registered at the War Dept. this week.

LIEUTENANT J. A. DAPRAY, 23d U. S. Infantry, is confined to his house by illness. He has been granted a month's delay in reporting for duty in connection with the World's Fair.

LIEUTENANT J. H. LEYDEN, adjutant, 4th U. S. Infantry, arrived in Washington this week with Lieut. Brumbaugh, 2d Inf., who was ordered to the Government Hospital for treatment.

DR. HAPPEBERRY's many friends will be very glad to hear that after a week of very critical illness he is slowly improving. He and his family are with his brother at 12 Putnam avenue, Plainfield, New Jersey.

GENERAL D. W. FLAGLER, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., has returned to Washington much benefited by his visit to Fort Monroe, where he went to break up a hard cold which has clung to him since early in the year.

ORCHARD KNOB, celebrated because from there, exposing himself to the guns of the enemy, Gen. Grant commanded the battle of Missionary Ridge, has been purchased by the U. S. National Park Commissioners, and will be included in the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park.

LIEUTENANT J. T. FRENCH, Jr., 4th U. S. Artillery, ventured out of his home on Tuesday last for the first time since his severe fall from his horse on Inauguration Day. An attack of grippe in connection with the severe shaking up caused by the accident, has left him somewhat weak, and it will probably be some weeks before he is well enough for active duty. Fortunately, the doctor says, there will be no permanent injury from the accident.

CAPTAIN F. H. E. ENGLISH, 21st U. S. Infantry, was expected in New York this week for duty as member of a Board of Officers appointed by Maj.-Gen. Howard "to make the prescribed preliminary examination of such enlisted men in the Department of the East as are applicants therefor, and are able to fulfill the conditions imposed by the law referred to, to determine their eligibility to compete in the examination for promotion to the grade of 2d lieutenant."

OUR ARMY OF PENSIONERS.

We still have on the rolls twenty widows and two daughters of the Revolution, the last two survivors of that war having died in 1893, aged, respectively, 105 and 109. There are 185 survivors and 6,057 widows of the war of 1812, and 15,215 survivors and 7,282 widows of the Mexican War. This leaves 687,862 survivors and 158,898 dependent relatives of the War of the Rebellion, with 428,893 claimants for pensions for this and earlier wars on the list for consideration at the date of the last report, October 12, 1892, besides 361,683 claimants for increase of pensions. In the five States of Washington, Oregon, Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas there are now nearly three times as many pensioners as there were soldiers furnished by these States to the War, viz.: 72,900 pensioners to 26,296 soldiers. This is due, of course, to the movement of population to the West but it is a striking illustration of the extent of our pension roll. There are 38,330 pensioners in the ten States that formed the Southern Confederacy, and 106,436 in the six States that held to a divided allegiance, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia, Maryland and Delaware—in all 146,766 in the old slave States. The banner State on the pension record, Ohio, has 33,336 pensioners, Pennsylvania has 35,370, New York following with 77,920, Indiana with 65,130, Illinois with 63,280, Michigan with 42,258, and Wisconsin with 26,382. The annual payment to pensioners, excluding arrears of pension, amounted last year to \$116,817,867.24, and it will probably soon reach a round one hundred and fifty millions. Including arrears, it will probably exceed for a time an average of two hundred millions annually.—From "How Shall the Pension List Be Reduced?" by Col. W. C. Church, in *North American Review* for April.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Mr. JOHN W. WHEELER, Assistant Chief of the Record Division of the Pension Office, and a clerk of 20 years nearly continuous service, sends *Public Service* the following reasons why he does not believe in civil-service reform as a practical measure:

Editor *Public Service*:

Notwithstanding the fact that the United States Government pays out a great deal of money annually in support of a Civil-Service Commission and its necessary paraphernalia, the clerical force of the General Government, as an entirety, does not compare, and is not so good, in my opinion—now, my opinion, mind you—as it was in the days of "to the victor belongs the spoils." In those days men were selected, or rather appointed, who had, in an actual business life, rubbed up against the rough edges of the world. Their business instincts had been quickened, and they it were who planned and worked out the systems for the conduct of the large official business of this great General Government, to a great extent, that remain in vogue today, on which no very important improvement was made in the last decade. You take the Government employee of to-day; I don't say all, "but very near it." They come into office through a Civil-Service exam. Many are young men and young women, fresh from their books. The question arises: What do they know about business? The answer comes: Nothing. In my experience, they have no thought or suggestion to offer as to any improvement in the conduct or method of performing official business.

The calculating machinery used by the Census Bureau displays more knowledge of the work they are called upon to do than one-half of the people placed in Government employ by what is now commonly known as the Civil-Service machine.

If the Civil-Service Commission is to remain as the vehicle by which the people are to ride into office, the system of questions should be simplified, so as to embrace the class of work the applicant is expected to perform when appointed. The examination for a clerkship, simple and cold, ought not to embrace a variety of stuff the clerk would never be called upon to do.

A draw-back on Civil Service is that a worthless clerk can be, and is, retained in office to the disadvantage of the competent and useful clerk. No clerk should be dismissed from the service without good and sufficient cause, and that cause put in writing by the officer making the recommendation for the dismissal and the clerk allowed a hearing as to the charge if he so desired it.

The Civil Service may be improved, but not until it is taken faithfully in hand by cabinet and bureau officers.

JOHN W. WHEELER, Pension Bureau.

WELL DESERVED PRAISE.

THE prompt action of Gen. Miles and his command in defending the people of North Dakota from the danger threatening them at the time of the Pine Ridge trouble, has awakened in them a lively sense of gratitude. This has found appropriate expression in the resolutions which follow. We publish them with pleasure as a well deserved tribute to a gallant command:

Concurrent Resolutions Passed by the Legislature of North Dakota, February 27, 1893.

Whereas, The citizens of North Dakota, and especially those residing in the sparsely settled districts of the western and northern sections of the State, were thrown into a condition of consternation, excitement and alarm by the threatening and hostile attitude assumed by the religious and fanatically crazed Indians who, under the influence of Sitting Bull, during the winter of 1890 and 1891, caused great disturbance, excited much fear and generally disturbed the peace and quiet of the citizens of North Dakota, and

Whereas, It was thoroughly demonstrated that it was impracticable to even attempt, during the severe winter weather, to move the citizen soldiery of the State, meagerly equipped, as was North Dakota National Guard at that time, owing to previous lack of care on the part of the State, against the well armed and mounted Indians, who threatened to enslave in the hostilities, thus placing the people of North Dakota in a position of dependence; and

Whereas, Maj.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, then in command of this military department of the United States troops, with that characteristic promptness and previously demonstrated perfect appreciation of the dangers to be apprehended from an Indian outbreak which has endeared him to the people of the great Northwest, did, at the loss of precious lives, and with intense suffering on the part of the officers and soldiers of his command, during the inclement weather of that season of the year, so readily replaced the excited Indians upon their respective reservations, thus allaying the fears of our people and restoring peace and confidence within our borders; therefore,

Be It Resolved by the Senate of the Third Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota, the House of Representatives concurring, that the sincere and grateful thanks of the people of the State of North Dakota, through their representatives in Legislative Assembly, are hereby tendered to Maj.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, his officers and men for the courage and gallantry exhibited by them on this occasion in so promptly bringing into subjection the hostile and fanatical Indians, who were then promising to menace the lives, property and business of the people of this State, thus further giving evidence of his previously acknowledged military sagacity and placing the people of the Northwest, and particularly those residing in North Dakota, under renewed obligations to himself and the brave officers and men of his command.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be instructed to transmit a certified copy of the above resolutions to Maj.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles.

ELMER D. WALLACE,
Lieutenant-Governor and President of Senate.

Attest: FRED FALLY, Secretary of the Senate; GEO. H. WALSH, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Attest: J. G. HAMILTON, Chief Clerk of the House; E. C. D. SHORTRIDGE, Governor of North Dakota; C. M. DARR, Secretary of State.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT KEOGH, MONT.

MARCH 24, 1893.

CAPTAIN H. S. T. HARRIS, assistant-surgeon, has recovered from his recent illness and is again on duty. Chaplain Hittor has been appointed a member of the Advisory Council on Religious Congresses to be held in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition. The Chaplain announces 20 Tuesday evening with studying among bible characters, events and scenes; a series of bible studies conducted by him in the chapel.

The temperature still lingers around zero, frequently dropping below that point between sunrise and sunset. The coming of "Uncle," in three parts, was recently rendered by Dr. Erick, Capt. and Mrs. Webster, Lieut. Marshall, Mrs. Getty and Miss Sophia and Mr. Charles Swayne. The post hall was crowded to excess by an appreciative audience.

THE SOLDIER'S GENEROSITY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE proverbial generosity of the soldier, which alike honors him and the Service, and his readiness to share his personal possessions with one less fortunately situated than himself, received a striking exemplification at this post recently in the "purse" that was made up for a citizen, Newell McGeorge, of the city of Pierre, who lost a valuable team of horses in the Missouri River, at a point opposite this post. McGeorge was moving a small frame house from old Fort Bennett to a claim a short distance below Fort Sully, for Andrew Forsyth, employed in the Q. M. Dept., and the river was used as a highway. When opposite this post a rope parted, causing the lead bars to strike the heels of the horses, which frightened them and caused them to run away. The team, through some fatality, ran in the direction of an air-hole in the ice, the only one in this part of the river (and the same one in which a soldier was drowned earlier in the winter,) and, in spite of McGeorge's efforts, the team plunged into the opening and was lost.

McGeorge was a stranger here, but he stood with tears in his eyes, that that team, which he had but recently bought, was all he had in the world with which to make a living for himself and family. I verified his statements, and stated the circumstances to the people of the post, and, it is pleasant to record that the result of that statement was but another testimony to the warm humanity which dwells beneath the bluecoat, and went far towards buying another team for the unfortunate man.

It is pleasant to speak of this trait in the soldier's character (which is independent of his environment) in these days when some things have been said, all too frequently, to the disparagement of our enlisted men as a whole.

I have observed, all through my service, that no case of misfortune ever appealed in vain to our enlisted men, whether the aid was of the hand, heart or purse, and long may this continue to be so!

Not the least pleasant thing about this "purse" was the modesty and lack of display attending its make up. When I started to put down the name of one soldier, with his contribution, he rather protested, and asked me "just to give it to the man." Several others came after the list was closed, they not having seen the list, and handed in their contributions. Another man, whom the recipient of the purse thanked for his contribution, said: "Oh, that's all right," and hurried out the back door of my office.

The appended summary of the purse also shows that the civilians responded generously to the call upon their sympathy:

Officers.....	\$30.00
Co. B, 12th Infantry.....	26.50
Co. C, 12th Infantry.....	20.00
Co. D, 12th Infantry.....	19.50
Post Non-com. Staff, U. S. A.....	8.00
Hospital Corps, U. S. A.....	5.50
Civilian employees, Q. M. Department.....	19.00
Citizens in and around the post.....	14.00
Total.....	\$137.50

Very truly,

MILLARD F. WATZ, 1st Lieut., 12th Infantry.
FORT SULLY, S. D., March 22.

CAPT. BOURKE AND TEXAS AUTHORITIES.

THE following letter has been sent to the Governor of Texas by the Attorney of Starr County, Texas:

PENA STATION, TEXAS, March 4, 1893.

Hon. Jas. S. Hogg, Governor of the State of Texas, Austin, Texas:

About the middle of the month of February, Capt. John G. Bourke, stationed at Fort Ringgold, in command of his troop and Seminole scouts, and accompanied by Manuel A. Banado, then a Deputy United States Marshal, intimidated three residents of this county by threats of shooting if they did not point out to them persons engaged in the Garza revolution, and on the information furnished by these three men under duress arrested, without warrants, eighteen men, residents of this county. He held them from six or seven days under arrest and brought them to Ft. Ringgold. With one exception, none of these men had ever been suspected of taking part in the revolution. Deputy Marshal Banado made complaint against sixteen of the men arrested, and they were then brought before United States Commissioner Downs for examination and every one of the men were discharged. The men who pointed them out to Bourke and Banado swore that they did so only because they were so intimidated by them that they had to point out someone in order to save their own lives.

During the time that Bourke and Banado were on the scout they hung one of these men five times in efforts to make him confess himself a revolutionist. They hung another one three times and another one or more times.

Neither Bourke nor Banado made any complaint against two of these men, even after they were brought here. Eighteen complaints were filed here in the county court here charging both of these men with false imprisonment and aggravated assault, and Sheriff Shely arrested Bourke on all the warrants and on the assurance by him that he would be here to answer the charge on the 20th, released him without bond in seventeen of the cases. Bourke has now absconded, acting, it is said, on orders from his military superiors, to report at Chicago for duty. These orders were apparently procured for the occasion. He will reach San Antonio on the train from Laredo to-day and will probably leave there at once. When the fact of his leaving became known an attempt was made to advise Sheriff Shely by telegraph of the fact that he might intercept him, but by command of the post commander here the telegrams were refused transmission over the telegraph wires. Telegrams were then written to your excellency and to General Wheaton explaining the facts and sent to Camargo in hopes that they would reach, by way of Mexican lines, to Laredo. The post commander, hearing of this, telegraphed the commander of the military forces at Camargo to intercept the telegrams there.

Bourke's action in hanging the men arrested exceeds in brutality anything heard of in this section for many years and his escape is plainly an effort to prevent his punishment for the actions of which he has been guilty. The people of this entire county appeal to you to vindicate their rights and the majesty of the law and ask you to use your influence with the department commander to have Bourke ordered back here to answer these accusations. Please answer me by telegraph directed to Rio Grande City. This telegram is dated at Pena only because the efforts of the military authorities have been such as to render it necessary to send it there for transmission.

JAMES H. EDWARDS,
County Attorney of Starr County, Texas.

MRS. ELIZABETH TATNALL GILLIS, widow of the late Commo. J. H. Gillis, U. S. Navy, died, in Wilmington, Del., March 21.

THE NAVY

HILARY A. HERBERT, *Secretary of the Navy.*
WILLIAM McADOO, *Assistant Secretary.*

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

Naval Review Fleet.—Rear-Admiral Bancroft
Gherardi, *Commander-in-Chief.*

(In accordance with Special Orders No. 21, Jan. 14, 1893, the North Atlantic and South Atlantic Stations are temporarily discontinued from March 1, until the close of the Naval Review, their respective commanders reporting to Rear-Admiral Gherardi with their vessels for duty in the Naval Review Fleet.)

PHILADELPHIA, 2d rate, 13 guns (flagship). Capt. A. S. Barker. Sailed from New York March 30 for Hampton Roads.

CUSHING, torpedo boat, Lieut. F. F. Fletcher commanding. To be used as a despatch boat by Admiral Gherardi during review. Sailed for Hampton Roads March 30.

DOLPHIN, 3d rate, despatch boat, 2 guns. Lieut. B. H. Buckingham. At Norfolk being fitted out for service with Naval Review. Will be used as dining ship and despatch boat for Secretary of the Navy.

First Division.—R. Adm. A. E. K. Benham.

NEWARK, flagship, 2d rate, 13 guns. Captain Silas Casey. Arrived at Hampton Roads March 26. Being overhauled at Norfolk.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Capt. F. J. Higginson. At Norfolk, being overhauled.

SAN FRANCISCO, 2d rate, 13 guns, Captain J. C. Watson. At Hampton Roads.

BALTIMORE, flagship, 2d rate, 10 guns, Capt. G. W. Sumner comdg., temporarily. Sailed from New York for Hampton Roads March 30.

BENNINGTON, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander R. B. Bradford. At Norfolk, being overhauled.

BANCROFT, practice cruiser, Lieut.-Comdr. Asa Walker, Navy-Yard, N. Y. Will join Review Fleet at Hampton Roads April 15.

Second Division.—Actg. R. Adm. J. G. Walker.

CHICAGO, 2d rate, 14 guns, flagship, Capt. John F. McGlensy. At Hampton Roads March 16.

MIANTONOMO, monitor, 2d rate, 4 guns, Captain Montgomery Seward, comdg. At New York Navy-yard. Will soon proceed to Hampton Roads.

VESUVIUS, 4th rate, 8 guns, dynamite cruiser, Lt. Seaton Schroeder, comdg. Sailed from New York for Hampton Roads March 30.

CONCORD, 3d rate, 6 guns. Commander Edwin White. Left Norfolk, Va., for Hampton Roads.

CHARLESTON, 3d rate, 8 guns, Captain Henry F. Pickens. At Hampton Roads.

YORKTOWN, 3d rate, 6 guns. Commander Frank Wildes. Sailed from New York March 30 for Hampton Roads.

S. Atl. Sta'n.—Rear-Admiral A. E. K. Benham.

(Station temporarily discontinued until close of Naval Review in April.)

The mail matter for ships on this station should be addressed "Care of the United States Consul, Montevideo, Uruguay, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London." Letters sent to Rio Janeiro are frequently subjected to very long delays, owing to fumigation and other reasons.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Wm. W. Mead. At Hampton Roads, Va. Will go out of commission and may be fitted up for service at the Naval Academy.

YANTIC, 4th rate, 4 guns. Lieut.-Comdr. Samuel Belden. Montevideo, Uruguay, Feb. 15. Lieut.-Comdr. Belden will shortly be detached and ordered home for examination for promotion. Lieut.-Comdr. H. W. Lyon ordered to command.

Pacific Station.—Acting Rear Admiral J. S. Skerrett.

Address all mail to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

ADAMS, 3d rate. Comdr. Thomas Nelson. At San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 15. Awaiting orders which will probably send her to China.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. W. H. Whiting. Arrived at San Francisco March 28. Officers whose terms have expired will be relieved and others ordered in their places. May go back to Hawaii.

BOSTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain B. F. Day. At Honolulu, S. I.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 10 guns, Comdr. Nicoll Ludlow. At Honolulu.

RANGER, 3d rate, Commander E. Longnecker. At San Francisco, Cal., awaiting orders for Bering Sea duty.

THETIS, 3d rate, 3 machine guns. Comdr. Geo. C. Reiter. On surveying duty on lower coast of California. Sailed from San Diego Feb. 12.

Asiatic Station.—Rear Adm. D. B. Harmony. To be relieved June 7 by Rear Admiral Irwin.

Address all mail Yokohama, Japan.

ALBERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Geo. R. Durand. On a cruise to Swatow, Manila, Zehol, and Hong Kong. At Swatow Jan. 20. Comdr. G. M. Book ordered to command per steamer of March 4 from San Francisco. Will soon be ordered to Bering Sea duty.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, flagship, Capt. A. H. McCormick. At Hong Kong Feb. 8.

MONOCACY, Comdr. F. M. Barber, 3d rate 6 guns. At Shanghai Jan. 31.

MARION, flagship, 3d rate, 8 guns. Comdr. O. V. Gridley. At Saigon Jan. 28. Will visit Bangkok, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Batavia, Savwak, Labuan and Hong Kong.

PETREL, 4th rate, 4 guns. Lieut.-Comdr. J. H. Dayton. At Nagasaki Jan. 31. Ordered to Yokohama. Will soon be ordered to Bering Sea duty.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

PORTSMOUTH, 13 guns, Comdr. C. D. Sigbee. On winter cruise in the West Indies. Arrived at St. Thomas, March 18. Mail for the Portsmouth should leave the U. S. as follows: Care of U. S. Consul, St. Thomas, W. I., until April 12 after April 12 all mail should be sent to Hampton Roads, Va. The ship may visit the French West Indies, for which contingency arrangements will be made at St. Thomas for forwarding mail from that point. Comdr. C. J. Barclay ordered to hold himself in readiness to command.

RICHMOND, 3d rate, 14 guns. Capt. F. M. Bunce. At Newport, R. I. (Receiving ship for boys).

MINNESOTA, 19 guns. Receiving ship for boys. Captain J. R. Bartlett. At dock foot of West 50th street, N. Y. City. P. O. Station G, New York.

MONONGAHELA, Comdr. T. A. Lyons. On her winter's practice cruise. Left Trinidad for Castines March 28.

On Special Service.

AND AWAITING ASSIGNMENT

CONSTELLATION, 10 guns (practice ship of Naval Academy). Comdr. C. F. Goodrich. At New York.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns. Lt.-Comdr. J. F. Merry. At Boston, Mass.

FERN, fourth rate despatch vessel, Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Gibson. At New York Navy-yard.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 4 guns, (2 howitzers and 2 Gatlings). Lt. Comdr. R. M. Berry. At Buffalo, N. Y. Will soon go to Chicago.

MONTEREY.—Coast defence vessel, 2d rate, 4 guns, Capt. Louis Kempff. Mare Island, Cal.

PINTA, 4th rate, 4 howitzers. Lieut.-Comdr. W. T. Burwell. At Sitka, Alaska, at last accounts.

SARATOGA, Lt.-Comdr. E. T. Strong. Nautical schoolship of Pennsylvania. Address Philadelphia. Will sail about April 15 on her summer cruise.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. John McGowan, Jr. Public Marine School, New York.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

DALE, Comdr. E. S. Houston. Receiving-ship. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN, 30 guns, Capt. Rush R. Wallace. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 7 howitzers. Capt. O. S. Cotton. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

ST. LOUIS, sails, Comdr. C. H. Rockwell. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

VERMONT, 1 gun. Capt. J. N. Miller. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, New York.

WARASH, 20 guns, Capt. Jas. O'Kane. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

The armor-clads *Ajax*, *Catakill*, *Canonicus*, *Lehigh*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, in command of Comdr. G. W. Pigman, are laid up near Richmond, Va. P. O. address, Richmond, Va.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

No little pressure will be brought to bear upon Secretary Herbert to have at least one of the gunboats provided for in the current Naval Appropriation Bill of composite construction.

THE British man-of-war *Nymph* sailed last week from San Diego, Cal., for Esquimaux, B. C., where her officers believe she will receive orders to sail for Honolulu.

In connection with the position of Surgeon-General of the Navy and Chief of the Bureau of Equipment soon to become vacant, it will be interesting to the Navy to learn that the President has recently stated that no one will be selected for any of these places who has not a full term to serve on the active list.

THE third regular meeting of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club will be held at the clubhouse, No. 7 East 32d Street, on Tuesday evening, April 4, at 8.30 o'clock punctually. A number of amendments to the constitution, presented by the special committee on revision and adopted at the last meeting, will come up for final action.

It is the intention of the Bureau of Equipment to supply each legation to which a naval officer is attached with a copy of the quarterly publication of the society of American Naval Engineers. The matter contained in this professional magazine is in such compact form and in such accessible shape for reference that it has taken high rank among the technical journals of the world.

A Times despatch from Newport, R. I., reports that the schedule of rates and pay recently issued by the Navy Department has caused a great deal of feeling among the petty officers attached to the naval training station here, and the more recent order placing petty officers in bluejackets' uniform has further intensified this feeling into one of much bitterness.

Most of the changes which are to be made in the vessels at Hampton Roads will be deferred until after the great review comes off. No doubt the Navy Department will be considerably embarrassed by the applications for duty on the vessels to be assigned to the favorite squadrons, and the demands for the European station will be most strenuous.

THE Navy Register for 1893 has at last been supplied in sufficient quantities so that all of the usual recipients have been favored. The same criticism as in previous years can be made of this one; the arrangement of pay tables is inconvenient in the highest degree, and a searcher after this important item is completely lost in attempting to find it.

THE *Paine* yacht will be an improved *Volunteer*. She will be fitted with a new device measurably combining the centreboard and the fin-keel. She will embody the latest improvements in scientific design, and if she does not distinguish herself, I for one shall be grievously disappointed. I have so much confidence in General Paine, having kept track of his great career as a yachtsman, that I am willing to stake my reputation on the success of his new boat. I am certain that she will sail well, and will be no discredit to him whether she is or is not selected as the cup defender.—*Outing* for April.

It is expected that Commo. George Dewey will be assigned to duty as a member of the Lighthouse Board, to succeed Commo. Gillis, who retires May 14. Commo. Dewey's term as Chief of the Bureau of Equipment expires in August. It is understood that he does not desire a reappointment.

THE Council of the British Royal United Service Institution has selected as the subject for the gold medal essays of the present year: "The tactics best adapted for developing the power of existing ships and weapons (gun, ram, and torpedo), which should regulate fleets, groups and single vessels in action."

Two officers and twenty-one men were lost in the wreck of the French despatch vessel *La Bourdonnais*, on Feb. 21, off Sainte Marie, Madagascar. She is the fifth vessel lost by France in Madagascar waters since the establishment of the French protectorate. The others were the small schooner *Bellette*, the transport despatch vessel *Oise*, and the cruisers *Dayot* and *Bouvet*.

THE Italian torpedo cruiser *Arctura*, which has been built by the firm of Orlando Brothers, at Leghorn, from the designs of Comdr. Vigno, and whose engines were designed by Signor Salvatore Orlando, at her trials attained a maximum speed of 21 knots, with 4,422 indicated horse power, an excess of 442 horses over the power stipulated in her contract. With forced draught on a three hours' run, her speed averaged 20.7 knots, and with natural draft 18 knots. Next to the *Piemonte*, she is therefore the fastest ship in the Italian Navy. Her principal dimensions are—Length, 225½ feet; breadth, 27 feet; draft, 17 feet 10 inches; displacement, 846 tons. Her armament consists of six torpedo discharge tubes, one 12½ in. gun, and six 57 mm. guns. The guns were all turned out at the Armstrong Company's works.

THE Navy authorities of Sweden have as much confidence in the ideas of the late Captain John Ericsson, the Swedish-American inventor of that type of the war vessel known as the *Monitor*, as have the officers of the United States Navy, who had reason to appreciate its value during the Civil War. They recently launched at Funbo, Sweden, the double-turret monitor *Thule*, a twin-screw vessel with a protective deck, 280 feet in length, 48 feet beam, 16 feet draught, and 3,100 tons displacement. She is calculated to have a speed of 16 knots. Her steel armor varies from 7½ to 11½ inches in thickness. Her main battery will consist of one 10-inch breech-loading rifle in each turret and four inch breech-loading rifles. She will have a secondary battery of five rapid-firing cannon and six machine guns.

THE official tests of the battery of the Chilean cruiser *Capitan Prat*, recently made at La Seyne, France, were unusually interesting because the turrets, or barbettes, guns and ammunition hoists were worked by electricity. They may also be worked by hand in case of derangement of the electric apparatus. The tests were conducted privately; that is, in the presence of a specially appointed board only, and are said to have been satisfactory, both as regards guns and turrets. The Chilean vessel carries four 9½-inch rifles, mounted in barbets and arranged in the shape of a lozenge—one firing ahead, another astern, and one sponsored out on either side, thus capable of giving a wide range forward and aft. There are also eight Canet 4½ in. quick-firing guns, coupled in close turrets, and fourteen Hotchkiss revolving rifles of three different calibres, five other machine guns mounted in the tops, and four fixed torpedo tubes—one forward and one aft, and two on turntables, for service on either side. The steam trial of the *Capitan Prat*, which took place in August last, developed a speed of 17.8 knots under natural draft, and 18.3 knots under forced draft.

CONCERNING the report that Comdr. Wm. H. Whiting, U. S. N., commanding the *Alliance*, is engaged to Miss Ah Fong, a Chinese maiden of Honolulu, the N. Y. Sun says: "Ah Fong has a daughter, Etta, who is 17 years old. Comdr. Whiting is 50. The engagement, according to the report, was announced just before she left Honolulu. Miss Ah Fong is not a full blooded Chinawoman. Her father, Ah Fong, drifted to the Sandwich Islands when young and single. He made a great deal of money in a very short time. He was always a good judge of the opium market. He married a wealthy Kanaka woman who lived near Honolulu. He has 13 children. It is said that if he were to die to day he would leave enough to give each of his children a million and a half of dollars. He is said to be shrewd, and also eccentric. When Kalakaua was King, Ah Fong made him a present of \$70,000. Subsequently, it is said, King Kalakaua threw a monopoly of the opium privilege into the hands of one of Ah Fong's friends. Mr. Ah Fong is said to live in a magnificent home, and to be a member of the very best Kanaka society. Miss Etta Ah Fong is said to be his favorite daughter. She is described as being tall, slender and graceful, with a clear complexion, blue eyes, and wavy brown hair. Her feet are unusually small, but they were not made so by wearing small shoes in the Chinese fashion. She is well educated and highly accomplished for a girl of her age. Consul Woon of the Chinese Legation said yesterday: 'I know Ah Fong's family very well, and they are doubtless as prominent in Honolulu as any family there. I know two of his sons and three of his daughters. They are bright, good looking and clever. One of his sons was a classmate of mine in Yale. He is a warm friend of mine. He is a charming man.' Comdr. Whiting is very popular among officers and men. He is known as a good sailor and a good fighter. Until now, it is said, he has been noted for his bravery, his wit and his avoidance of marriageable women. An officer of the Navy-yard, who knows the Commander, said: 'Whiting is a wonderful man. He has a brain that is the envy of many of his fellows. Many a time he has held us up to scorn on our affections and attentions to women. Now it is our turn. He was a warm supporter of the Geary Exclusion bill, and the point we are going to raise on him is that he cannot bring his wife into this country if he marries Miss Ah Fong, because he would be violating the Geary law. He will say, probably, that he married her, that he is a citizen of the United States, and his wife has the same rights as he. But we will tell him that footed that marriage is not naturalization, at least not in the Navy.'

PROF. NORDENSKJOLD, the famous Arctic explorer, who, in the *Fega*, solved the problem of the North East Passage, has firm faith in the new expedition which Dr. Nansen is fitting out for the North Pole, and considers it to have better prospects of success than any other he has known. Nansen, he declares, has all the necessary courage, strength and experience for his task. Prof. Nordenskjold believes in the now generally discredited open Polar Sea, and thinks that when Nansen has reached the thermal pole he will find navigable water, with a temperature not colder than that of Greenland.

THERE is an active contest for the vacant assistant paymastership in the Navy. President Harrison had selected a man for this place before he went out of office, but the Senate refused to confirm him because he had not passed an examination and also because the vacancy was not actually due in consequence of the hitch in the promotion of Pay Insp. Stevenson. An amusing circumstance connected with the contest for this vacancy is the withdrawal of the papers submitted by some of the candidates during the past administration and the substitution of new ones with endorsements by Democrats. There are several hundred applicants for this position.

Much attention continues to be paid in France and Italy to liquid fuel. Experiments have been conducted at Cherbourg and Toulon to determine the best means of applying a spray, whereby the boiler power with coal would be increased. The chief advantages claimed are that the number of stokers may be reduced, and the ship's range of action be enlarged, while the use of liquid fuel diminishes the volume of smoke. Similar experiments have been conducted in Italy on board the *Afonadore* upon the system of Signor Cuniberti. An official report shows that 64 rounds were discharged at the oil tanks from a 47 mm. (1.85 in.) gun without any ignition taking place.

DURING a review at Cannes of steam yachts under the auspices of some French naval officers, Admiral Baron Lage, in the cruiser *Faucan*, passed slowly along the line of anchored yachts, each vessel saluting her and dipping its ensign. When the man-of-war arrived at the end of the line she dropped her anchor, and then the yachts weighed and steamed past in review order at intervals of 150 yards. Twenty-five steam vessels, of an aggregate displacement of 4,190 tons, took part in the review, nearly all flying the French flag. In case of emergency most of these vessels, many of them very fast, could be acquired by the French Government, for use as despatch boats or coastwise cruisers.

To a delegation of prominent Baltimoreans who called to urge the presence of the Naval Review fleet at Annapolis after the ceremonies in New York Secretary Herbert stated that he would take the matter under consideration and would try to accommodate them. It was his purpose, however, to send some of the American fleet to sea right after the review. They needed vessels in the Pacific and other waters and they would be sent as soon as they could be ready so that it was hardly likely that there will be more than six or eight of our vessels in home waters after the review is over.

A BOARD consisting of Capt. Matthews, Chief Engr. Farmer and Naval Constructor Taylor, has been appointed to visit Mare Island Navy-yard and make a general examination into its condition and workings with the view of ascertaining what, if any improvements are necessary. This action is understood to be due to the continued reports reflecting on the management of the yard, which have their origin from political sources. There is no truth in the report that the board will inquire into the condition of the *Monterey's* boilers. Secretary Herbert is fully satisfied from the official reports on file of the trial of this vessel that there is no foundation for the inspired articles reflecting on the boilers of this vessel.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

MARCH 24.—P. A. Paymaster J. A. Mudd, to duty at the Navy-yard, New York, March 27.

MARCH 28.—Lieutenant C. G. Calkins, to duty in charge of the Branch Hydrographic Office, Portland, Ore.

MARCH 29.—Lieutenant C. McR. Winslow, to the Alliance.

MARCH 30.—Passed Assistant Paymaster Harry R. Sullivan, to Alliance April 21 next.

Detached.

MARCH 25.—Ensign John J. Blandin, from duty in the Bureau of Equipment and granted leave for four months.

MARCH 28.—Lieutenant John C. Colwell, from the Newark and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant O. E. Lusher, from duty in charge of the Branch Hydrographic Office, Portland, Oregon, upon the reporting of his relief, ordered to return home and wait orders.

Chief Engineer J. L. D. Borthwick, from special duty in connection with the Michigan and ordered to duty on board of that vessel.

MARCH 29.—Lieutenant E. S. Prime, from the New York Navy-yard, April 8, and ordered as executive of the Alliance.

Lieutenant Richard Henderson, from the Alliance and granted three months' leave.

Lieutenants S. P. Comly and M. L. Wood, from the Alliance and granted three months' leave.

Lieutenant J. M. Ball, from the New London, Conn., Naval Station and ordered to the Alliance.

Ensign George P. Blow, from the Hydrographic Office and ordered in charge of exhibits, Bureau of Navigation, at World's Fair.

Ensign Victor Blue, from the Franklin and ordered to the Alliance.

Assistant Engineer Harry Hall, from the Alliance and granted three months' leave.

MARCH 30.—Ensign J. C. Drake, from Alliance April 10 and granted three months' leave.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Reah Frazer, from Alliance, ordered home and granted

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

2d Lieut. W. V. E. Jacobs, detached from the Seward and ordered to the Bear.

Resignation of 2d Lieut. A. G. Lowe, accepted to take effect March 24.

2d Lieut. F. J. Hooker, ordered to the Galveston.

2d Lieut. J. L. Still, detached from the Galveston and ordered to the Boutwell.

The steamer Johnson, ordered in commission April 20.

TRIAL OF THE DETROIT.

THE official trial of the new cruiser *Detroit*, built by the Columbian Iron Works, of Baltimore, Md., will commence on April 6. On that day the trial board, consisting of the following officers will assemble on board that vessel at Newport, R. I.: Rear Admiral George E. Belknap, Comdr. Philip H. Cooper, Chief Engineer A. W. Morley, J. A. B. Smith, and Harrie Webster, Lieut. Comdr. Joseph N. Hemphill, Lieuts. Thomas C. McLean, Kossuth Niles, and Lazarus L. Reamey, and Naval Constructor Joseph Feaster. After the examination of the vessel in the harbor shall have been completed, she being weighted to a mean draft of 14 feet 6 inches, the Board will proceed in her to Narragansett Bay, for the purpose of standardizing the screws of the vessel by a series of runs over the deep-water measured mile course in said bay.

The ship will be run over the measured mile in Narragansett Bay at a series of speeds, beginning, as nearly as practicable, at 7 knots, and then at 10, 12, and 16 knots, and at the maximum speed attainable. At the speeds of 7 and 10 knots two runs only will be made, one with and one against the current. At the remaining speeds four runs should be made, two in each direction.

The revolutions made by the screws, and the times during which the ship is running over the measured mile, will be determined by means of the "Weaver Speed and Revolution Recorder." The Board will also cause the time of the course to be measured by means of accurate watches, and the revolutions to be observed by the ordinary revolution counters in the engine room. In determining revolutions the mean of the revolutions of the two screws will be used.

The standardizing of the screws of the vessel, as above directed, is to be done solely for the information of the Department, and that the speed of the vessel which shall be taken as her official record will be determined, as soon as practicable after the screws have been standardized as above directed, by two successive runs, at full power, over a course thirty-five and ninety-eight one hundredths nautical miles in length, and the steam must not, under any circumstances, be even partially shut off while the vessel is off the course for the purpose of securing a better result while on it.

The course over which the vessel is to be run is in Long Island Sound, beginning at a point from near Stratford range to near Saybrook range. The commencement of the required four hours' continuous run should be so timed that the effect of the tide on the speed of the vessel may be as nearly as practicable equal for the run in both directions.

The Coast and Geodetic Survey steamers *A. D. Bache* and *Blake*, commanded, respectively, by Lieut. W. L. Burdick and Lieut. G. W. Mentz, U. S. Navy, have been placed at the disposal of the Board to render such assistance as may be necessary during the trial.

THE NAVAL PROGRAMME.

In his speech before the Hamilton Club, Brooklyn, Secretary of the Navy Herbert said:

This is not the occasion, nor do I feel called on to map out any new programme for the future. But I will say that no ambition for distinction will cause me to make any change for the sake of change in the methods that have been followed by my predecessors. The programme with which I have had more or less connection for eight years past has been that no session of Congress should pass without an authorization of one or more new ships; that all improvements in ships, armor and armament made at home or abroad should be adopted as developed; that we should have a regular, gradual, methodical increase until we shall have a Navy, not equal to the navies of France or England, for we need no such expensive establishment, but a Navy that shall be respectable in size and first class in all its appointments. Expressing for myself my own opinions, we want a Navy with its material worthy of its present magnificent personnel, a Navy worthy of Paul Jones and the *Roveres*, of Deatur, and Hull and Perry and McDonough and Farragut and Porter. Such a Navy need not be larger than can be completed within eight or ten years to come by continuing our present programme. Under that programme our expenditures during the past eight years for maintaining our naval establishment including the adding of new vessels have averaged less than the expenditures upon our Army. When we shall thus have built such a moderate-sized Navy, keeping expenditures all the time within reasonable bounds, and shall have demonstrated to the world our ability readily to increase it to any required dimensions, we will be able at all times to enforce our diplomacy and command the peace. That is the purpose for which we need a Navy; for peace, not war, is the true policy of our country.

CHIEF CONSTRUCTOR T. D. WILSON has fully recovered from his recent severe illness. He resumed charge of the Bureau of Construction and Repair on Wednesday last.

MAJOR THOMAS WARD, A. A. G., U. S. A., is expecting duty in Washington when the assignment of assistant adjutant-general takes place in July next. He is now in Washington with his family. They are stopping at the Hotel Cochran, where Major Ward has been confined to his room with a severe cold for the past week.

COMMANDER GEORGE W. WOOD, U. S. N., is in Washington this week on a few days leave from Norfolk. He will shortly be ordered before the Examining Board for promotion. If appearances count for anything there would seem to be no foundation for the report that he is likely to fall in his physical examination. He is the very picture of health and his medical record is good. It is 15 years next July since he has had sea service and he has not been to sea since his promotion to commander 15 years ago. His last command was as executive of the *Lancaster*, flagship of the European Station.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT.

MARCH 30, 1898.

In view of the small proportion of candidates successful at the recent examinations, scarcely more than a quarter of the entire number having passed the ordeal, the following suggestion made by the Committee on Appointments and Examinations of the Board of Visitors to the Academy, June, 1895, is not inopportune: "Let the appointing power of applicants for examination to go before the Examining Board on March 1 of each year, select in the various Congressional districts three young men by competitive examination by forms sent out from the War Department to be designated, as their standing shows, as 1, 2, 3, etc. Let these three men go before the board at the March meeting, all for examination. If No. 1 fails, No. 2 will have a chance. If No. 2 fails, No. 3 will have a chance. We think that out of three men one could be secured."

The present superintendent expects to leave for Washington on Thursday. The ladies of the family will remain at the post for about a fortnight. A dinner was given Col. Wilson by the bachelor officers at the officers' mess on Tuesday evening.

Col. Ernst and his family will find many old friends among the permanent residents of the post, while Col. Wilson is to be congratulated upon his assignment to duties for the able discharge of which he has already proven himself eminently qualified.

The following extract from the report of the Committee on Discipline and Instruction, which forms a part of the report of the Board of Visitors for 1895, alluded to above, expresses forcibly and in a few words the attitude of the present Administration toward the corps of cadets, and is quoted here as showing the impression made upon the board by their observations during their visit at the post: "They (the cadets) feel that the power of the Superintendent is exercised in an absolutely impartial manner, and that the punishment meted out comes from a man whose actions are influenced by an earnest desire for the good of the cadet. We regard it as of the highest importance for the good of the Academy to have reciprocal good will between the Superintendent and the corps of cadets. With the present Superintendent this obtains in so marked a degree that we believe the best interest of the institution would be subserved by extending the time a Superintendent can remain in charge. It is no reflection on other officers of the Army to say that it is rare to find a man so happily adapted to the work as the present Superintendent has proven himself to be."

The funeral of Mrs. John Denton took place this afternoon. Services were held at the Church of the Holy Innocents at Highland Falls at 2 p. m. Mrs. Denton died at her home at Highland Falls on Sunday, March 28, aged 75 years.

The Cadet Athletic Association has elected the following officers: President, Cadet Pattison, 1st Class; vice-president, Cadet Mitchell, W. H., 2d Class; secretary and treasurer, Cadet White, H. A., 3d Class; committees—Football, Officers Conrad and Williams, C. C., 2d Class; baseball, Cadets Kuta, Crosby and Rice, 1st Class; general athletics, Cadets Barden, 2d; Croden, 3d, and Kiser, 4th Class.

Capt. Geo. S. Anderson, 6th Cav., has been spending a few days at the post. Lieut. J. R. Bellinger, 5th Cav.; J. C. Fox, 13th Inf., and Henry R. Adams, resigned, have been among other visitors.

In Orders No. 46, relinquishing command, Col. Wilson says: "In giving up the important command with which he has been honored for nearly four years, the superintendent returns his sincere thanks to the Professors and other officers of the Academy for the earnest, zealous, and efficient assistance he has received from them at all times, in the discharge of his official duties. To the Corps of Cadets he desires to say, that no honor ever bestowed by King can equal that of commanding a corps as he has done, a body of enthusiastic, honorable, high minded, intelligent, and magnificently disciplined young men, the selected representatives of every State and Territory in the American Republic."

The cadets will have a bowling tournament in the new gymnasium on Saturday evening, April 1, beginning at 8 o'clock, between teams of five men each, representing four classes.

On Saturday, April 15, the cadets will have an athletic field day, under the auspices of the Army Officers Athletic Association. The chief feature of the day will be a team competition between teams of five cadets, each class being permitted to enter one team. These teams will compete in the following events: 1—100 yards dash, 2—100 yard hurdle race, 3—400 yard run, 4—Standing broad jump, 5—Running high jump, 6—Putting 16 lb. shot, The Athletic Association will present to the winning team a suitably inscribed banner, which will probably be displayed in the gymnasium, and which will have on it the names of the members of the team, date of the competition, events, etc.

In addition there will be eight other events open to all cadets at the Academy, viz: 1—250 yard hurdle race, 25 hurdles, 2—440 yard run, 3—Standing high jump, 4—Standing hop, step and jump, 5—Running broad jump, 6—Pole vaulting, 7—Throwing base ball, 8—Kicking foot ball. In these free-for-all events the class making the highest score will be presented with a suitable inscribed banner by the Athletic Association. In deciding upon the victorious class, it is understood that only the records of the first three in each event will be considered.

This will be the first of the periodical field days which the Officers Athletic Association, organized last November, contemplates conducting for the purpose of encouraging legitimate athletics among the cadets of the Military Academy and throughout the Army. The membership of this association, which is now about 130, is increasing every day, and its object appears to meet with the hearty approval and support of the Army at large. Among its members are found not only graduates of the academy, but many non-graduates, and retired officers as well as those on the active list. In their athletic games and competitions, the cadets cannot, of course, compete with the graduates of other colleges, as the only time at their disposal is that obtained during their recreation hours. But notwithstanding this handicap their practice gives promise of a good showing in all their games and competitions.

The academy baseball team, which is this year regarded as an unusually strong one, has arranged the following dates with outside clubs: April 22, Riverview Military Academy of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; April 29, Columbia College of New York City; May 6, Rutgers College of New Brunswick, N. J.; May 13, Union College of Schenectady, N. Y.; May 20, Lehigh University of Lehigh, Pa.; May 27, Stevens Institute of Hoboken, N. J.

The team is made up of the following named cadets: Rice, Stout, Gilmere, Hinkley, McDonough, E. L. King, Goodale, Lott, Wade, Kennikent, Cruikshank, Smedberg, W. A. Whyte and Cavanaugh.

Cadet Carson has been elected captain of the foot ball team. Cadet Rice is captain of the base ball team.

Cadet appointments to West Point have been issued during the past week to:

John G. Wordiser, Joplin (15th Dist.) Missouri.
Jno. C. Raymond, Philadelphia (5th Dist.) Penn.
Wright River, Jr., Bladenburg, (5th Dist.) Md.
Howard M. L. Brown, Centerville, (1st Dist.) Md.
David H. Davies, Lansford, Pa.
Sterling Eyer, (Alta.) Ashler, Pa.
Lawrence S. Miller, Burlington, (1st Dist.) Vt.

SURGEON J. R. WAGGNER, U. S. Navy, is at present assigned to duty at the Norfolk Navy-yard.

LIEUTENANT GEORGE W. MENTZ, has been assigned to the command of the *Blake*, as the relief of Lieut. C. E. Vreeland, who will shortly leave for Rome, for duty as Naval attache, to succeed Lieut. Nathan Sargent.

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In view of the fact that our Minister at Hawaii is
the Hon. John L. Stevens, of Maine, it is an inter-
esting coincidence to note that at one time shortly
after Mr. Stevens's arrival at Honolulu, the initials
of the five U. S. naval vessels in port formed the
name of the Minister's State, and not only that, but
their arrangement in "Navy Row" made the acrostic quite
easy to read. The ships were as follows: *Mehtacan*, *Aleri*,
Iroquois, *Nipeto* and *Enterprize*. This singular coincidence
caused not a little comment at the time in Honolulu.

SEA POWER.

ONE of the features of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in its early years were the articles of the late
Professor Dennis H. Mahan, of the Military Academy. The son of the professor, Captain A. T. Mahan, U. S. N., comes legitimately by the talent for imparting instruction by means of the written word of which he has made such excellent use. Within a few years he has established his reputation at home and abroad as the ablest expositor of the dignity and importance of the Naval Service. He has well discharged the debt which, as Bacon tells us, each man owes to his profession. His able exposition of the "Influence of Sea Power upon History" has been followed by a study of the "Influence of Sea Power upon the French Revolution and Empire, 1793-1812." These works have attracted great attention in England and elsewhere, and it is with something in the nature of chagrin that Englishmen note the fact that they must look to an American for the clearest and fullest statement of the sources of England's greatness as a naval power. Captain Mahan is a close student and has an unusual faculty for clear and forcible statement.

Taken in connection with the intelligent and rapid work upon our new Navy, his two books have done much to restore our naval prestige. They show to foreign observers that not only have we the energy and mechanical skill enabling us to take our place at will among the first in the construction of ships and guns, but that we have in our Navy a body of officers who are in full sympathy with the best traditions of their profession, and quite competent by education and natural ability to turn our great resources to the best account. It is in this knowledge lies our security from aggression and our best hope for enduring peace with honor.

The present work, like its predecessor, is, as Captain Mahan tells us, wholly a result of the author's connection with the Naval War College, a lecturer upon Naval History and Naval Tactics. The College had done nothing more than to inspire these admirable studies of naval history it would have fully justified its existence. Captain Mahan frankly states that, previous to the studies he undertook in connection with his college work, his acquaintance with naval history was wholly superficial. Yet it was, no doubt, quite equal to that of most naval officers, and his experience has shown how much is to be accomplished by zeal and industry in a given direction. His studies soon showed him how full naval annals are of convincing illustrations of the application to naval warfare of principles supposed to relate exclusively to the art of war as conducted upon land. With a modest disclaimer of any special merit for himself, Captain Mahan accepts the recognition his work has received as virtually an admission that, in the race for material and mechanical development, sea officers, as a class, have allowed their attention to be unduly diverted from the systematic study of the Conduct of War, which is their peculiar and noble concern.

We do not propose to enter upon an elaborate analysis of Captain Mahan's new work. Its general character can be understood from a perusal of the volumes preceding it in the historical series. These and the present work should be read by every Navy officer who has any ambition to be *au courant* with his profession. They will equally repay the study of others interested in the application of the well-established principles of warfare, which are eternal and ever old. In his opening chapter, the author outlines the events in Europe, 1793-1795. He next describes the condition of the navies, especially the French Navy, and gives an account of the general political and strategic conditions and the events of 1793. Following we have in successive chapters an account of events in the West Indies—1793-1810, of the naval campaign of May, 1794, and the events of that year and of 1795 on the Atlantic and on the Continent. Three chapters are devoted to the Mediterranean and Italy. These cover the battle of Cape St. Vincent and the events leading up to it; Bonaparte's Egyptian

"The Influence of Sea Power upon the French Revolution and Empire, 1793-1812," by Capt. A. T. Mahan, U. S. N., President United States Naval War College. Author of "The Influence of Sea Power upon History, 1600-1783," of "The Gun and Inland Waters," and of a "Life of Admiral Farragut" in two volumes. Boston, Little, Brown and Co.

tian expedition, and the battle of the Nile; Bonaparte's Syrian expedition, and the siege of Acre; the incursion of the French Brest fleet under Admiral Bruix; Bonaparte's return to France, and the loss of Malta and Egypt to France. The concluding chapter of the first volume is occupied with an account of events upon the Atlantic, 1796-1801, the Brest blockades, and the French expeditions against Ireland. The second volume is devoted to events on the Continent 1793-1800, the British expedition to the Baltic, the battle of Copenhagen, and Bonaparte's futile attempts to contest the control of the sea; the events between the signature to and the rupture of the peace of Amiens; the Trafalgar campaign and the Spanish war; the warfare upon commerce during the French revolution, and empire. The whole concludes with a summary statement showing the function of sea power and the policy of Great Britain in the revolutionary and Napoleonic wars. Thirteen maps and battle plans illustrate the work.

Captain Mahan's works are in line with modern methods of studying history; not as a series of political events and dynastic struggles, but as the movement of forces, which are best illustrated by the study of particular classes, the sum total of whose energies constitutes the greatness of a State or the significance of a period. If any have doubted as to the almost controlling influence of sea power upon history they can doubt no longer after reading Captain Mahan's works. It is the running to and fro, and the increase and distribution of knowledge, that have created the modern era, and the association of naval warfare and naval science with those is too intimate to be doubted.

A companion volume to Capt. Mahan's work is the work upon the American Marine by Mr. Wm. W. Bates.* Mr. Bates presents an interesting series of facts and statistics showing the causes that have contributed first to the upbuilding, second to the decline and third to the ruin of our shipbuilding interest in the foreign trade. He argues for protection to shipping on the ground that it is necessary for the reinstatement of that great interest. It is a subject of capital importance to our Navy, for the work of re-establishing our merchant marine must go on pari passu with the work of rebuilding our Navy. To have a great Navy we must not only educate our officers, but we must establish a school for the enlisted men of the Navy such as the mercantile marine affords, and the two taken together are of the first importance in maintaining our imperial position as a first class power, situated between the two great oceans of the world and stretching out with increasing ambition for peaceful conquest over both. Mr. Bates shows the national economy of having shipping of our own and the intimate relation between national progress and the development of naval arts. He presents many interesting facts concerning the cost and economy of shipping which are governing factors in the control of trade upon the ocean. He gives us the comforting assurance that in cost, structural strength, speed and finish our steel lake steamers are the compers if not the superiors of any cargo steamers that float. In this connection we have an interesting comparison of American whalebacks with foreign tramp steamers, and it is asserted that we can build seagoing whalebacks with a capacity of from 8,600 to 8,900 tons of cargo at a cost of from \$41 to \$45 a ton, such vessels having a speed of twelve knots.

*American Marine. The Shipping Question in History and Politics by William W. Bates, late U. S. Commissioner of Navigation, formerly manager of the Island Lloyd's Register. Boston and New York. Houghton, Mifflin and Co.

The law permitting the assignment of graduates of the Military Academy as additionals will come into good play again this year. Without this provision on the statute books some of the graduates, as well as those ambitious aspirants from the ranks who are now having their mettle tested by examining boards, would be in a sorry plight. The Army is behind the Navy this year in the matter of vacancies. From the present outlook it will have about as many surplus graduates as there will be excess of vacancies for the Naval Academy graduates. At the present writing there are only thirty-four vacancies in the lower grade of the line of the Army. The graduating class comprises fifty members—

fifty-one if the cadet from Switzerland is included, and this will probably be done, as we understand that an effort is to be made to secure him a commission. There is some doubt whether this can legally be done, but in view of the valuable services rendered by his father during the late civil war it is not unlikely that he may be given the benefit of the doubt. At any rate he will be given the benefit of several years experience with troops in a manner similar to which Lieut. Powhatan H. Clarke spent a tour of duty with the German Army a short while ago. By counting every possible vacancy the greatest number of vacancies that can be depended upon by June 30 is forty-three. This includes the thirty-four now existing, one by the retirement April 17 of Major McClelland, three through the appointment of a brigadier-general, an assistant quartermaster, and a paymaster, and five disability retirements to fill, two existing vacancies, and three others to occur before June 30, by transfer from the limited and unlimited list. The vacancies at present existing are as follows: Cavalry—One each in the 1st, 3d, 6th, and 9th, two in the 3d, and three in the 8th. Artillery—One each in the 1st and 2d. Infantry—One each in the 1st, 2d, 6th, 14th, 21st, 22d, 23d, and 25th, two each in the 3d, 5th, 7th, 16th, 17th, and 24th, and three in the 13th. The Army is well represented in this year's West Point graduating class. There are no less than seven sons of Army officers included in the membership. They are: Cadets Heiner, who stands No. 5 in his class; Raymond, No. 9; Schiadel, No. 17; Smedberg, No. 20; Kilbourne, No. 31; Sawtelle, No. 36, and Carey, No. 48.

In a comparison between our own Navy and those of foreign powers, such as was made the other day by ex-Secretary Tracy, due allowance should be made for the relative inefficiency of huge armored vessels. We have never believed in them and are glad to see that naval public opinion is setting more and more strongly against them. In the British House of Lords, Lord Brassey, considering the British naval programme, declared the other day that hugeness does not secure invulnerability even from projectiles. It is a decided disadvantage either in dealing or avoiding a blow with the ram or torpedo. France, Russia, Germany and Italy have practically decided to keep down the dimensions of their battleships, and the latter power has now fixed upon a maximum of 9,800 tons for the battleship of the future. The English Admiralty has built eight vessels of the *Royal Sovereign* type of 14,150, and seems determined to continue this policy, if we may judge from what was said by Lord Spencer in reply to Lord Brassey, who remarked that one of the smaller class of vessels might have to encounter a ship of the type of the *Royal Sovereign*, and although the former would be equal in speed and coal endurance she would be exceedingly inferior in armament and defensive power. Lord Spencer stated that his advisers thought it was very much better to spend somewhat more on a ship of the larger type than to have more ships of the smaller type. Therefore, said he, he had "great confidence in saying that the larger type of battleship was the one they ought to adopt." Concerning this same *Royal Sovereign*, a correspondent of the London Globe says: "During more than twenty years I have had experience of all classes of ships, from two-deckers and five-masters to sloops and gunboats, but never have I seen such an unmitigated wallower as the *Royal Sovereign*. We left Vigo on February 11, and have not ceased rolling for one second since. The weather has been lovely; we have big swells, short swells, no swells, but that is a matter of perfect indifference to this ship, for she goes on roll, roll, at sea and at anchor—14 degrees each day at anchor at Madeira and Grand Canary. Try to get alongside in a boat, and the accommodation ladder is one moment eight or nine feet above your head and the next four feet under water. A Portuguese officer who called on us said he saw no reason why their most abject gunboat should not destroy us in ten minutes. For, said he, you could make no firing, it being a toss up whether you aim at the sun or at the bottom of the ocean; and you expose at each lurch about ten feet of the unarmored vitals of the ship below the armored belt."

The next Army retirement for age will be April 7 of Lieut.-Colonel Curwen B. McLellan, 1st U. S. Cavalry, now on leave at Hillsdale, Mo. Colonel McLellan is a veteran soldier, whose service dates from Nov. 17, 1849, when he enlisted in the 3d U. S. Infantry. He served in the ranks until May, 1861, when he was appointed a 2d lieutenant of the 6th U. S. Cavalry. During the war he rendered efficient and valuable service and received the brevets of 1st lieutenant, captain and major for gallantry at Williamsburg in the Gettysburg campaign, and at the battle of Dinwiddie Court-House. Since the war he has had his full share of active service and in all respects has proved a meritorious officer. He is a native of Scotland.

The tendency of the new Administration to reduce the number of appointments, wherever it can do so without detriment to the Service, creates the impression at the War Department that the vacant paymastership will not be filled. This will be another sad blow to the politicians. Since March 4 there have been over six hundred applications for this desirable Army position, which is the only one open to civilians. Perhaps the Paymaster-General, with the assistance of the six hundred aspirants for office, may succeed in convincing the President that there is great necessity for the services of another paymaster, but if the President takes the views of the Members and Senators who have advocated a reduction in the Pay Corps of the Army, as it is estimated he will, the present vacancy will remain unfilled for an indefinite period.

CONCERNING the short service system in the British Army the *Admiralty and Horse Guard Gazette* says: "The short service system renders our army more costly than it need be; such increased cost is not accompanied by a corresponding increase of efficiency; and, finally, the only effectual remedy is to abolish short service altogether, retaining the long service system as it is. At present, extended service with the colors is discouraged practically as much as possible—an idiotic policy which needs instant reversal. We contend—and our contention has the weight of experience and the almost unanimous opinion of the best military authorities behind it—that the short service system is a failure, from whatever point of view it is regarded. It is a sham, a delusion and a snare. It is inefficient and it is costly—the two deadly sins of any military system."

We are indebted to the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, for three very effective photographic views of the *Monterey* as she appeared going at high speed. The water rises up like a wall in front of her bow, which is completely submerged. It recalls the story of the British pilot who was "frightened out of a year's growth" when he went aboard the monitor *Miantonomoh* to guide her into British waters and found the sea making a clean breach over her. He was reassured by the calm demeanor of a Yankee tar, who sat mending his trousers with as much unconcern as though he were in the midst of terra firma. The high wave shown in the picture of the *Monterey* is no doubt due, however, not alone to her peculiarities of construction, but to her shortness in proportion to her length. This is to assist her manœuvring qualities. We miss in the *Monterey* what we regard as an essential feature of the monitor design, namely, the overhang. As the water comes from below it would in some measure prevent such a banking up of water at the bow as appears in these cuts of the *Monterey*. The overhang adds to the stability of a monitor and it is a most valuable protection to the lower part of the hull from shot or ramming and saves the necessity of plating it. It also protects the rudder and screw.

The present indications are that Col. Wm. P. Carlin, 4th Inf., will be appointed to the vacant Brigadier Generalship. Neither the President nor Col. Lamont have made any direct promises as far as known, but the former has given considerable encouragement to the friends of Col. Carlin by a statement made to a member of an Illinois delegation the other day to the effect that Col. Carlin's services as a volunteer officer in the late war ought to be recognized in some substantial way. Col. Carlin is endorsed by all the prominent men of Illinois. Representative Harmer is his special advocate. He is also the choice of Maj. Gen. Schofield. Gen. Schofield is particularly anxious for Col. Carlin's promotion, not only because he desires to see that officer rewarded for his past services, but because he desires to vindicate himself from the charges brought against him in connection with the retirement of Gen. Carr. His only desire in bringing about the retirement of Gen. Carr was with the view to securing Col. Carlin's promotion, and if that should now be done he would feel that the present Administration does not look with disfavor upon his recommendations in the case of Gen. Carr. The only doubt entertained about Col. Carlin's selection is due to his early retirement. He has only eight

months more on the active list. As President Cleveland during his first Administration appointed several Colonels to Brigadier Generalships who were on the verge of retirement, solely because of a desire to reward them for war service, it is generally believed that he will adopt the same course in the present instance. The fact that Col. Carlin is the only remaining Colonel on the active list of the Army who served as a corps commander as a volunteer during the late war gives additional strength to the belief that he will be given the privilege of retiring with the rank which he held during the war. Col. Carlin would make an excellent general officer, and there is every argument in his favor that can be urged by ability and distinguished service. It was in the original programme that he should be the first to receive promotion, in view of the fact that it was not otherwise possible to bestow upon him the honor which he so well deserves.

THE Army Intelligence Office has just issued a valuable compilation containing maps and a description of Hawaii with especial reference to its strategic value to the United States from a military standpoint. It is the first publication of importance issued by this new branch of the War Department.

THE present season will be one of great activity in the shipbuilding yards and in the two Navy yards where ships are building. The steelmakers, and especially the armor plate contractors, are doing much better than last year in their deliveries of material, so that the builders will not be so much hampered in their work on this account. The Bethlehem Iron Works are turning out armor at the rate of 300 tons per month, and the Carnegies are gradually catching up with their contracts. January, 1894, will find a very material growth in the new Navy as a result of the year's work.

THE magnificent showing made by the new cruiser *New York* on her preliminary trial trip last week has inspired the naval authorities and her builders with an urgent desire to have this formidable craft in the Naval Review, in order that the visiting foreigners may have a true sample of some of our best work in the naval shipbuilding line. It will not be possible to have the *New York* participate in an official capacity, as she will neither be accepted or in commission on April 27, but Secretary Herbert is anxious and the Messrs. Cramp are willing that she should be present, even if not entirely completed. This means that she will be there, for the Messrs. Cramp usually mean what they say.

THE English Army, like the American Presbyterian Church, has its cause célèbre known as the Dr. Briggs' case; only in the English case the victim of discipline is a curer of bodies and not a savior of souls and his offence is not against the exponents of theology but the formulators of army orders. He seems to have been quite as successful in his contest as his American prototype, forcing Lord Connamara, whose odious accusations compelled the doctor's resignation from the army to withdraw his allegations and proffer a humble apology for having made them. So the happy doctor is again restored to his full status in the British Army, as the American Briggs is to his standing in the Presbyterian Church.

WHAT is known as the Gothenburg system of regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors is regarded as the most successful thus far introduced, and the Rev. Dr. Rainsford, of New York, in recent remarks upon the subject of temperance, laid special stress upon the importance of following in this country the Swedish precedents in this matter. The Bishop of Chester stated the other day in the House of Lords that the principle had been applied to the British Army in the canteen system and by the development of regimental and garrison institutes, with their many social and moral advantages to the soldier. The Bishop quoted General Goodenough to the effect that the Army had been, in fact, without knowing it, for nearly thirty years following the Gothenburg system, under which the profits from the sale of liquors are employed for the good of the community in promoting objects of approved utility for the men at large. This applies equally to the canteen system adopted in our own Army.

THE report of the Court of Inquiry in the case of Col. Wm. Ludlow is sort of a two-edged document. It compliments Col. Ludlow for his good work in connection with his lighthouse duties, but does not fully approve of the spirit displayed by him in his dealings with the Lighthouse Board. The report has gone to the Treasury for the information of the Secretary of the Treasury, and upon its return to the War Department will be filed away with the endorsement that no further information is deemed necessary.

LIEUTENANT N. E. MASON will probably succeed Ensign Dashiell in charge of the Naval Proving Grounds. The latter is now booked for sea duty. Lieut. Mason has had wide experience in ordnance matters. He is at present on duty in the Ordnance Bureau. Being a bachelor, he will find his new station in the isolated neighborhood of Indian Head much more agreeable than would the average married officer.

SECRETARY HERBERT has denied the request of Commander Goodrich and Lieut. Lauchheimer, M. C., for a Court of Inquiry to investigate the allegation made by the *New York Times* that they suppressed evidence favorable to the accused in the Court-martial case of P. A. Paymaster Henry R. Sullivan. The Secretary has fully satisfied himself from an examination of the records of the entire integrity of the two officers and deems further action unnecessary.

IN the memorial to Congress, asking that officers of the Regular Army have the privilege of using their brevets, we are told that at the commencement of the late war there were 216 officers holding brevets superior to their corps or regimental grades. Twenty-five years after that war, notwithstanding a generous distribution of brevets, there are barely 275 officers of the Army having brevet commissions higher than their lineal grades. Of these, about 175 have passed to the retired list, and are deprived, equally with those on the active list, from privileges of uniform and title accorded by the Act of July 28, 1866, to officers who have passed into civil life. This anomaly, that an officer must go out of the military service in order to acquire a right to the uniform and title of his highest military grade, arose probably from the belief that it was necessary to prevent confusion in the active Regular Army. To deny officers who remained in the Army full recognition of the honors the Government admitted they had fairly won, and which it formally conferred upon them, was a great hardship. The sacrifice may have been necessary in 1870, but is respectfully submitted that the conditions have changed. There is not an officer left upon the active list who was brevetted for service in the Mexican War, a majority of those brevetted for the Civil War have died, or been retired, and nearly all of those still in active service holding brevets for the Civil War are near the age for retirement.

THE statue of John Ericsson, the inventor, by Jonathan Scott Hartley, erected by the State, will be unveiled on April 27. It is to stand at Battery Park not far from the flagstaff. The statue is of bronze and was cast by the Gorham Manufacturing Company, in Providence, R. I., where it is, two months ago. It will be shipped to New York when the granite pedestal is ready. The figure of Ericsson is 8 feet 3 inches high. The height of the pedestal is 8 feet 9 inches, which will make the total elevation 17 feet. The weight of the statue is 1,750 pounds. The pedestal is of Quincy granite, with parts left rough and others polished. The main block is highly polished. In 1891 the Legislature of New York passed a bill, which was signed by Governor Hill, creating a commission of fourteen persons, who were authorized to erect in the City of New York a monument to John Ericsson and to cooperate with the Department of Public Parks in such work. By the same act the Board of Estimate and Apportionment was empowered to appropriate the sum of \$10,000 for the defrayal of the cost of the work. The committee consists of William C. Church, who is chairman; William C. Whitney, ex-Secretary of the Navy; William H. Webb, Ashley W. Cole, Joseph Bushnell, executor of Ericsson's will, and who was associated with him in shipbuilding affairs generally; Valdemar F. Lasso, Ericsson's engineering assistant; W. H. Shelton, the painter; George Innes, the painter; John D. Crimmins, Thos. D. Rowland, builder of the *Monitor*; Charles H. Taylor, Ericsson's private secretary; D. T. Worden, son of Admiral Worden, who, when a captain, fought the *Monitor* against the *Merrimack*; W. H. Robinson, manager of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, and one of Ericsson's executors, and Charles Sargent, of Massachusetts and New York, who supplied capital for building the *Monitor*. The statue is remarkable for being the first erected under the auspices of the municipality of New York outside of Central Park. All others have been gifts of individuals or associations.

COMMISSARY GENERAL MORGAN contemplates some innovations in the matter of the appointment of commissary sergeants. Length of service will no longer be the governing factor in the selections of candidates for examination. A wider latitude will be allowed in selecting candidates and those successful in their examinations will be appointed in the order of merit. A system similar to that recently adopted by the Ordnance Bureau for the appointment of ordnance sergeants will probably prevail hereafter.

It is fitting that one of the modern naval craft should bear the name of the famous Ericsson. That Secretary Herbert appreciates this is shown by the promptness with which he conferred the title upon the new torpedo cruiser No. 2 building at the Duquesne Iron Works.

As intimated last week, the War Department has literally construed the word "private" in the cent act prohibiting re-enlistment after ten year service. A circular will shortly be issued exempting from the provisions of the law all non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, wagoners, farriers, saddlers, in fact all enlisted men who do not bear the legal title of private. Should commanding officers desire, and some of them doubtless will—in fact there have been several instances recently where it has been done—the operations of the law will be much further nullified by re-enlisting ten year men as musicians, saddlers, or in some other class than that of private. This, of course, is a very liberal construction of the law, but as all the War Department authorities are so violently opposed to it no one is likely to be called upon to explain should he endeavor to keep in the Service a worthy man.

THE MANUAL OF ARMS.

By Lieutenant Charles Hine, 6th U. S. Infantry.

AN old story is told of a recruit who was informed that he must salute all officers below the rank of major with the left hand, all above the rank of captain with the right hand, and the commanding officer with both hands! The credulous recruit came to grief by carrying out these instructions, but in view of some of the artificial distinctions that we daily observe, does his action, after all, seem so very absurd and unreasonable? We laugh at the recruit who with his piece over his shoulder salutes by bringing his hand to the visor of the cap, but is not his the most common sense method? Is it not a waste of time to bring the piece to a carry and execute the rifle salute? Military salutes and courtesies must, for purposes of discipline, ever be more formal and precise than those of civil life. Cannot this formality and precision be better obtained by improving the set up and general bearing of our men than by filling their heads with fine distinctions which are useless in the field? It cannot be doubted that every moment spent in training will be repaid by greater efficiency in the field. Will not the degree of return be higher if the time spent in improving the man's physique, and in teaching him matters of practical importance than if we overburden him with technicalities? A man on his way to fatigue with an axe or shovel in his hand, on his arm, or over his shoulder does not change its position when he salutes. What is there about a rifle that necessitates, under similar circumstances, a jumping-jack process before a salute can be rendered? In a campaign may not axes and shovels be of as great importance as rifles? Is a rifle, then, distinctively military?

We used to think the recruit sentinel stupid who, when addressed, came from a right shoulder directly to a port, but in the new Manual of Arms we have recognized the correctness of his method. Should we not go a step further and also adopt his way of saluting? Before the present standard code of railway signals was adopted the progressive manager asked inexperienced but intelligent persons how they would make the various signals for handling trains. These signals, with such modifications as experience suggested, were adopted. As a result railroad men are, as far as possible, trained in the most natural, and therefore the easiest methods. Can we not learn a lesson from them and gain the assistance of unprejudiced minds? Should we do this, many things, the salute with the sword for instance, would doubtless remain much as they are now, but wholesome experiments can produce no bad effect. If changes are required the sooner they are made the better. If they are not required the earlier the fact is demonstrated the more satisfactory to those who believe in reason rather than in tradition as the support of every system.

Changes in the method of saluting would simplify the manual of arms. It is believed that the rifle salute, the present, and the carry could well be eliminated. In the new manual of guard duty it is provided that sentinels shall salute with the hand and that the present shall be executed only by command. Why need it be retained at all? Is not the port the most soldierly position in the manual? The sentinel comes to a port when talking, because he is then more liable to be taken unawares, and it is desirable that he should have his piece in the most secure position possible. The port could be used for rendering honors by command, either at a halt or on the march, thus making one uniform rule instead of two. The port is used for inspection. To a friend it signifies confidence; to a foe, defiance.

The easy positions of the piece for route marches are most desirable. It is believed that the sling can be improved; possibly by inverting the piece, carrying the muzzle down instead of up. It would be an improvement if the pieces were brought from any position to the order on halting.

In considering the desirability of still further simplifying the manual of arms, it must be remembered that improved and increased target practice has abridged the former necessity for drill in the handling of the piece. Great precision in the manual of arms is very pretty, but nowadays there are too many other things to learn to warrant the former expenditure of time in this particular. Beauty must inevitably be sacrificed to utility.

NEWPORT BARRACKS, K., March 23, 1893.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Lieut. F. V. Krug, 20th Inf., ordered to recruiting duty at Davis Island, N. Y. Harbor.

RECENT DEATHS.

We have had in our Army two E. Kirby Smiths. One, Ephraim Kirby, died in 1847 of wounds received near the City of Mexico; the other, whose death is just reported, was named Edmund Kirby, and was a brother of Ephraim. They were sons of Joseph L. Smith, first presiding judge of the U. S. Supreme Court for the Eastern District of Florida, and formerly a lawyer of Litchfield, Conn. His father had been in the United States Army. General Edmund Kirby Smith died at his home at Sewanee, Tenn., March 20. He was the last of the six Confederate generals, the others being Cooper, Joe Johnston, Lee, Beauregard and Bragg. He was one of the most prominent figures of the war on the rebel side, occupying as he did the position of Provisional Secretary of War while stationed in charge of the entire Trans-Mississippi Department. He was born in St. Augustine, Fla., on May 16, 1824, and was graduated from the Military Academy, No. 25, in his class of 1845. He was appointed to the 5th Infantry as a brevet 2d lieutenant and transferred as a full lieutenant to the 7th Infantry, with which he served in Mexico, March 3, 1855; he was appointed captain, 2d Cavalry, and was major at the time of his resignation to join the Confederacy April 6, 1861. He made himself felt early in the war. When the battle of Bull Run was fought Smith marched 30 miles to join in the movement and he arrived at such an opportune time that, with Kershaw, he succeeded in changing the current of the battle. During the last charge he was so severely wounded that he was forced to retire from the field.

THE LYCEUM.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

YOUR correspondent writing under the above caption in the JOURNAL of March 4 touches upon a subject of serious concern to the Service. However it may be as to the ultra-economists without, from the modern military reformers within the Service the veteran officers and men get scant consideration in these days. In no other army in the world can such a spectacle be seen as may be seen in our Service any day during six months of every year throughout the whole active life of every line officer. Age and service and diplomas count for nothing in the lyceum curriculum as established in G. O. 80 of 1891. One may have seen service in the practical school of war, from 1861 to '65, and, since those days, have passed through the service schools of application once, twice, or it may be three times, yet such experience affords no exemption from going over and reciting year after year the same professional subjects which as cadet or as an officer he may have studied during over 30 years of practical service.

And then at the end of the lyceum course we must have a sort of School Exhibition, for which every officer is assigned in advance the task of preparing and reading an original composition. Signs have not been wanting during late years to make the older officers feel that, like the weapons they fought with a generation ago, they are now obsolete and ways have been devised to invite them to make room for the "younger and more progressive element." One of these signs was the procurement of the law prescribing examination for promotion. But somehow that law has failed to eliminate any body, except that here and there one has been found physically incapacitated for service. In every other case so far the old-fashioned fellows have met the prescribed mental tests successfully. The Congress showed a disposition when that law was under consideration to allow officers who had entered the Regular Service from the volunteers to receive their promotion without examination, thus recognizing war service, but War Department influence stepped in and prevented this reasonable and just concession.

Then the 30 year retirement law was made a little more elastic to encourage the veterans to accept its provisions, and finally the humiliation of the lyceum was established. The most malignant ingenuity could go no further.

The spectacle is not edifying, neither is it conducive to discipline to see captains and lieutenants of 50, and not a few over 60 years of age, who entered the Service during the War of the Rebellion, with text-books under their arms surrying across the parade ground to the schoolroom and taking their seats alongside of youngsters just out of school, and who were yet unborn when these same captains and lieutenants many of them held commissions in the volunteers higher than their present rank, waiting their turn to be called on to recite. All these things have come to pass under a soldier-President and a soldier Secretary of War, and all along down the whole line of soldier Presidents and Secretaries of War, from Grant to Proctor, the old officers have not received the consideration which was their due and which they had a right to expect from them especially. They alone have set the example of selecting and appointing civilians to vacancies in the Pay, Subsistence and Q. M. Departments, ignoring the applications of officers of experience and long and honorable service for those appointments.

We have now a civilian Secretary of War and we appeal to him to look into this lyceum business and see if there can not be found sufficient warrant to excuse those officers, at least, who have served over 30 years from writing compositions and from participating in the theoretical instruction of the lyceum, "excepting as it may be expedient to employ them as assistant instructors." LINESMAN.

TRIAL OF THE CRUISER NEW YORK.

The preliminary, or builder's trial of the armored cruiser *New York* took place on March 25. Every thing ran smoothly and not an accident or any kind marred the trip.

On March 22, the first run was 9.88 knots N. E., with engines regulated to make 100 revolutions. The draught of water, being only twelve fathoms, was entirely insufficient for the attainment of the best results of speed, as the *New York* herself draws four fathoms, and as the results at this point were wanted for comparison only, the draught was considered sufficient, and the second run was made at 110 revolutions. Natural draught was used in both cases and an average speed of 17.7 knots was obtained.

March 23 opened foggy, but cleared in the afternoon sufficient to allow the compasses to be adjusted. On Friday, March 24 a short spin was taken outside the breakwater.

On Saturday, March 25, two preliminary runs were made over the old course, the engine being set for 120 revolutions on the first run and 125 on the second, the speed on each run reported as averaging 20 knots, the sea being somewhat rough. In these runs forced draught was used, but at no time was the air pressure in the fire rooms more than one inch. Under contract the builders are allowed a pressure of two and a half inches.

The vessel was next headed out to sea towards the five fathom bank lightship, and with natural draught, using ordinary soft coal, a speed of 107 revolutions was obtained. The corrected readings of the log showed that on this spin, which lasted two hours and a half, the average speed was 19.5 knots an hour, obtained under entirely normal conditions.

When a hundred miles from land, in forty fathoms of water, soon after noon, Mr. Cramp decided to make an experimental trip of thirty minutes' duration in order to give a severe test to the engines and boilers. The blowers were started and in a few minutes, with a one-inch air pressure in the fire rooms, the steam pressure in the boilers rose to 150 pounds, and the engines were turning at the rate of 125 and 129 revolutions per minute. The corrected reading of the log showed that a speed of 20.47 knots had been attained on this spin. The horsepower developed was 16,500. Not a pin nor a set screw needed adjustment, and from the time the ship left the yard until its return the engines were not stopped by any accident for a single moment.

Among the guests on board were the following officers of the Navy: Capt. John W. Philip, Lieut. T. B. M. Mason, Chief Engr. John Lowe, Lieut. Wainwright Kellogg, Lieut.-Comdr. Charles O. Alibone, Chief Engr. Cipriano Andrade, Naval Constructor John F. Hanscom, and P. A. Engrs. M. A. Anderson, and E. R. Freeman. There were 325 persons on board, all told.

Chief Engineer N. P. Towne, U. S. Navy, superintended the working of the engines for the interest of the Government.

The newspaper reports of the performance of the cruiser *New York*, on her preliminary run, are confirmed by private advices received at the Navy Department from officers of the Navy who were on board during the trip. They state that the cruiser behaved admirably in every respect, and her success, they say, is assured. The speed was calculated by screw revolutions, and while not exact, is approximately correct. The official trial of the cruiser will probably take place about the last of April.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The War Journal Publishing Company, of Lexington, Ky., and New York City, issued this week the first number of the *Confederate War Journal*, illustrated magazine, edited by General Marcus J. Wright, agent of the War Department for the collection of Confederate records.

In the April *Century* the last of "The Letters of Two Brothers"—General and Senator Sherman—will be of striking interest, since they give an intimate account of the relations between General Grant and General Sherman after the war, including the trouble between President Johnson and General Grant, involving General Sherman, and Grant's candidacy for the Presidency.

The *Recollections of Nathaniel Hawthorne*, by the late Pay Director Horatio Bridge, U. S. N., which Harper and Brothers had already announced for publication, will be brought out in a handsome volume, with portraits, at an early date. As his intimate personal friendship with the distinguished novelist extended over a period of more than forty years, these reminiscences will doubtless deserve and attract much attention.

Town Topics is to commence the publication this week of Amelia Rives' latest novel which will run through a dozen numbers and be accompanied by the variety of reading usually to be found in this lively and somewhat free-spoken journal. With the first issue in March *Town Topics* will be permanently enlarged to 32 pages. Among the writers are such world-famed authors as Amelia Rives, Mary J. Hawker ("Lance Falconer"), F. Marion Crawford, Jerome K. Jerome, Edgar Fawcett, Julian Hawthorne, Ambrose Bierce, Hamlin Garland, Paul Lindsay, Catulle Mendes, Francois Coppee, Anatole France, etc., etc.

Emilio Castelar, the Spanish orator and statesman, has written a life of Christopher Columbus for *The Century Magazine*, which will be begun in the forthcoming May number. In the first article Senor Castelar presents an eloquent picture of the age which produced Columbus; and in the last article the writer, who has always been in sympathy with American institutions, will contrast America, as Columbus found it, with the teeming continent of the fourth centennial of the discovery. Special studies of the great authorities, and among original documents, have been made by the author for this work.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., March 28, 1893.

THE contest for the medals at great gun target practice by the 1st Class began last week. Each cadet fired nine shots with a 6-pdr. R. F. Hotchkiss gun at a regulation target at ranges varying from 1,300 to 700 yards. The Hotchkiss gun is mounted on the Standish and the shots are fired when the tug is under way. The first two shots are considered as sighting shots; the other seven are counted in the final score. The Navy Department will give a gold medal to the first, a silver medal to the second, and a bronze medal to the third. The medals will be awarded to the cadets of the 1st Class making the highest percentage of the possible maximum under the conditions.

The Imperial Cadette, of Boston, gave an excellent entertainment last Saturday evening in the Naval Institute Hall. Naval Cadet Yates Stirling, of the *San Francisco*, has been spending a few days at the academy. Miss Carpenter, of Portsmouth, N. H., is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Shipley. Mrs. Lieut. Dresel is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Haeseler. Miss Rindel, who has been visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Smith, has gone to her home in New York.

THE STATE TROOPS.

Seventh New York.—Colonel Appleton.

THE volunteer battery of the regiment gave an exhibition drill at the armory on Saturday evening, March 25. Adj. Landon, who is commander of the battery, was unavoidably absent, owing to the death of his father, so the command devolved upon Lieut. J. W. Cochran. Lieut. Nesbitt was in command of the 1st Platoon, Lieut. Underwood the 2d Platoon and Sergt. Nichols of the 3d Platoon. The armament of the battery consisted of four muzzle loading howitzers and two Gatlings. The battery executed a variety of movements with surprising precision and snap. The loadings and firings were well done and from the word of command occupied from eight to ten seconds. The guns, carriages and limbers were all dismounted and completely assembled again by the entire battery in exactly 40 seconds. The wheel from the gun carriage was changed for one from the limber in 17 seconds. A review by Col. Appleton was a handsome ceremony, the passage being made in quick and double time. The entire exhibition was one the officers and men participating can well be proud of, especially considering the fact that aside from putting in the time necessary to perfect themselves as infantrymen, the members of the battery volunteer to devote extra time in learning the duties of artillerymen. Following the drill the guests were invited to a collation. Among those present were ex-Col. Bremner, who was commandant of the regiment about 1845; Capt. Wilson, 2d Bat.; Capt. Rasquin, 3d Bat.; Lieut. Fianagin, 2d Bat.; Capt. Tilden and Adj. Bates, 71st Regt., and a number of officers of the 7th. Appropriate remarks were made by Col. Appleton, who in introducing Col. Bremner said that, although the ex-commandant was 80 years of age, he had interest and pride enough to come from Brooklyn to see his old regiment. Remarks were also made by Col. Bremner, Capt. Rasquin, Lieut. Nesbitt, Major Kipp, Capt. Lydecker, Lieut. Cochran and others.

The competition of the regimental team of 8 miles for the Covell Trophy was finally decided on March 23, after a series of 4 competitions, beginning in December last. G. B. Capt. Nesbitt, proved the victors, with a score of 501 points in the aggregate, beating the record by 3 points. The aggregate scores of the other teams were: D, 493; I, 497; G, 494; F, 488; E, 486; K, 481, and H, 467. Sportsmen medals were won by Privates Treman, Sportas, Caszlar and Vasset.

The twenty-third games of the Regimental Athletic Association will be held at the Armory on Saturday, April 8, and comprises a list of interesting events of running, walking, bicycle racing, roller skating, high jumping, obstacle and wheelbarrow racing, etc., and Mr. W. S. Maibey, professional champion of the world will give an exhibition of fancy riding.

Thirteenth New York.—Colonel Austen.

A PARADE and review by Mayor David A. Boody was held at the armory March 23. The band of 20 pieces appeared at 8:10; they had played the overture and the first brothers, the famous cornets, were rendering the "Larboard Watch" when during the midst of same, the first call (8:35) was sounded, which destroyed the effect completely. At 8:30 the assembly was sounded, at which the band abandoned the concert and beat a hasty retreat. Companies formed, with but one exception, in single rank. If all had formed in double rank a great deal of confusion, such as getting mixed up with the band, would be averted, and in an armory where space is at a premium it would have been better. At command Inspection Arms, the men fix bayonets return to the order, and then open boxes; in some cases there was no attempt made to open the boxes.

The equalization was of 12 commands of 12 files into three battalions, and officered as follows: 1st Battalion—Lieut.-Col. Watson; adjutant, Lieut. Barlow, Co. F; sergeant-major, Sergt. Dundon, N. C. S. 2d Battalion—Major Cochran; adjutant, Lieut. Taylor, Co. I; sergeant-major, Sergt. Smith, Co. I. 3d Battalion—Capt. Lambomb, Co. K; adjutant, Lieut. Hooley, Co. K; sergeant-major, Sergt. Tyrell, N. C. S.

The officer in command of the color company in receiving the colors executed a non-com. officer's salute with his sword.

Adjutant's call, 8:47, which is a little too much time to equalize. The formation of the battalions could have been improved upon, guides with too much distance, and captain of 2d company, 3d Battalion, dressed his company up to the left of the 1st company, leaving no interval whatever, so that when the 1st sergeants were called to the front to report—as the formation was for parade—the 1st sergeant of the 3d company could not get through—in fact, it was the battalion commander that gave the command on the formation to wheel the company into line. What, perhaps, may have accounted for there being no interval between the 1st and 3d companies of the 2d Battalion was that there was no right guide out. Battalion adjutants should watch out for the guides. Second adjutant's call, 8:51, and the formation was in line of masses; guides of all three battalions were posted more than company distance apart. In the execution of parade rest there was a decided tendency to carry the right foot in rear of the left, which spoils the effect. During sound off the men stood steady, except several men in 3d company, 2d Battalion.

The battalions were presented to Col. Austen handsomely. Manual of arms nicely executed, except going from port to a shoulder, which should be done in two motions, and the order arms with too much bang.

The adjutant of the 1st Battalion in reporting said: "1st Battalion, all present or accounted for," should have omitted the all.

The colonel having taken his position in front of the colors, when officers marched forward they were about 30 feet to the right of him; the colonel should take position in front and centre of the 3d Battalion in a three battalion formation. The review followed without reforming and was, therefore, in line of masses. While the reviewing party were passing around the band, by request, rendered "The Palms" most beautifully. Men very steady, with the exception, as in the parade, the 3d company, 2d Battalion, were very unsteady, particularly in the rear rank of the 1st four; file-closers should have cautioned them. During the passage in review Bandmaster Innes sprung another innovation, this time it was the march "To Victory," composed expressly for and performed during the passing of the band before the President of the U. S. at Washington, March 4, 1893, introducing the new corps of antique trumpeters.

The battalions change of direction by the left flank was performed very smoothly. The passage in review was as follows: 1st Battalion—salutes fair; distances good; intervals, 1st and 2d companies, good, but 3d company closed in. 2d Battalion—Salutes fair; distances good; intervals, 1st and 3d companies, but fair; 3d company with no intervals. 3d Battalion—Salutes fair; distances good; intervals, 2d and 3d companies, well kept, but no intervals in 1st company.

A short regimental drill followed, in which the following movements were executed: Marching in column of fours; distances between fours good and intervals well preserved, but the prescribed distances between companies and between battalions not adhered to. Column of masses faced to the rear, 1st company, 1st Battalion, column left; space would not permit of the eight paces between companies, but in this movement the 1st company, 1st Battalion, should enter column 12 paces, captain halts, and as his rear four passes him, forms line to the left, etc., otherwise neatly executed. About by fours on the bugle; so much yelling that it rather confused the men. Column of fours, 1st company, 1st Battalion, right forward, fours right, on left into line; guides slow in coming out and the distance between company guides should not be greater than the front of the company; captain of 2d company, 2d Battalion, placed himself against the right of the 1st company and dressed his company to the left, preserving no interval whatever. About by fours from line on the bugle; very nicely done. Column of masses on 1st company, 1st Bat.:

talism; as the movement was not executed from line but from line of masses and the distance between companies was not over four paces, to execute four right, column half right, as was the command given, the companies were pretty well jammed together. Although space is limited in an armory to manoeuvre a regiment, in this case the previous movement was executed well forward, and companies should and could have had their prescribed distance. They deployed in three lines, guides slow and were not properly posted. On the whole, the regiment made a very handsome showing. Dancing followed, of 12 numbers. Lieut. R. B. Constantine, Co. H, was chairman of the Floor Committee.

Twenty-third New York.—Colonel Partridge.

A PARADE, review, drill and reception of the 1st Battalion, consisting of Co. A, Capt. Everdell; B, Capt. Candee; 1st Lieut. Wells in command, and Co. K, Capt. Case, was held at the armory March 25. Battalion commander, Capt. Willard L. Candee, Co. B, assisted by 1st Lieut. Chas. Todd, Co. K, as adjutant, and 1st Sergt. J. D. Ouderdonk, Co. B, as sergeant-major. Previous to the parade, the acting adjutant in addressing the drum major saluted him, and again on leaving him. It may have been the amount of gold worn by the drum major that dazzled the lieutenant and caused him to forget that the wielder of the baton was not a General. Assembly at 8 o'clock. Co. A and B formed in single rank and Co. K in double rank.

1st sergeant's call, 803. Companies inspected quickly, but nevertheless thoroughly.

Equalization was 4 commands of 16 files, the extra company in command of 1st Lieut. Praeger, Co. A. Adjutant's call, 815. Formation a most perfect. Armory will not permit of the three pace distance between guides when in line. Battalion parade—Parade rest was executed by each company in a manner that well deserved the warm applause. During the sound off the men stood remarkably steady with the exception of a file closer in 4th company, who seemed to be very uneasy. Retreat was omitted. A parade lacks finish without retreat, and in an exhibition should never be omitted. The sergeant-major's position is one pace to the left of the front rank, not three or four paces.

The battalion was presented in excellent shape. Manual of Arms, with the exception in the manner in which the order is executed, which in the D. R. as well as in Upton's, should be without shock, was of the highest order.

After 1st sergeant had reported, 1st sergeant of 4th company at command posts faced and stepped off; he should have at command posts, faced, and stepped off at command march.

Officers, centre, march, smoothly and handsomely done. As the officers disperse 1st sergeants should move in front of their companies, close ranks, etc. The 1st sergeants of the 2d and 3d companies were very slow in doing same—in fact, were prompted. Adjutant's call for review, 835. Formation excellent.

In opening ranks the major should go to the right of the line and remain there until he gives the command front. At command front right guide, 3d company, slow in returning to the front rank. Col. John G. Eddy, 4th Regt., was the reviewing officer and was accompanied by five of his staff. During review several men in front rank, 1st company, had their head and eyes toward gallery. Otherwise the battalion presented a very handsome appearance. Companies right, about by fours, and close in mass, smoothly and properly executed. Passage in review, salutes gracefully rendered, distances good; intervals, 1st and 2d companies, well kept, but in 3d and 4th not well preserved.

The passage in double time was, if anything, performed better than in quick time, distances good and intervals of all four companies very well kept; the 1st company passed in elegant shape. After passing reviewing point the companies

broke into fours; forming line to the left from fours showed accurate distances between fours and companies had been kept. During "at ease" entirely too much talking going on in all of the companies. Battalion Drill.—Marching in four distances between fours and companies properly kept as well as the intervals. Close column, faced to the rear, 1st company column left, 2d company closed in after wheeling into line, which threw out the 3d and 4th companies. Change direction by the left flank same error as regards distance caused by the 2d company moving forward.

In close column, 1st company column right, the 2d company moved forward to four paces instead of eight.

Change direction by the left flank into double time nicely done, except the 2d company; this time he had his company within three paces of company in front of him.

In column of companies, 1st company, fours left, fronts good, turnings very good, left guide, 2d company, a little slow in stepping off which lost distance.

Street column, march, the column was quickly and properly formed and passed around the armory, and in the several wheels by fours nicely executed, including the about by fours. Form square, march, was well done, and with the firing was very impressive; they again formed in column of companies. Close column was again repeated several times, but with no improvement as regards distance. Close column was also executed in double time. Movements in double time was, as a rule, executed as smoothly as in quick time, which is seldom seen. Companies dismissed at 8.55. Details instead of being returned to their respective companies under a non-com officer were simply instructed to report back to their company. The exhibition taken as a whole was most pleasing. Movements executed with a neat finish to them and shows good results from their company drills. A concert and dancing of ten numbers followed.

Seventy-first New York.—Colonel Greene.

THE regiment assembled for review by Mayor Gilroy and presentation of marksmen's badges and trophies March 23. About two-thirds of the members of the regiment have procured the new dress uniform, and it was decided to consolidate all these men in two battalions, putting the men with the State uniform in a separate battalion, and this Adj. Bates accomplished without any delay. Previous to the formation of the regiment and while the different companies were awaiting orders on their respective parade grounds, the men of the entire regiment gave a most un-military demonstration by pounding the floor heavily with the butts of their guns, as a token of applause at the appearance of ex-Col. Kopper and others. This unsoldierly exhibition, although repeated several times, remained unchecked. It is a demonstration which should be prevented in the future. The formation of the regiment was made with three battalions of four companies each, of 12 files, double rank, and from adjutant's call to guides post occupied two minutes. The formation was in line of masses for review for Mayor Gilroy, and was well done.

Col. Greene was in command, the battalion being officered as follows: 1st—Maj. Downs, Adj. Francis, Sergt. Maj. Hines; 2d—Capt. Davis, Adj. Fisher, Sergt. Maj. Clark; 3d—Capt. Francis, Adj. Robinson, Sergt. Maj. Miller. In the passage the two platoons of B and the color company un-doubtedly took the honor, although with one exception, there was little to choose as to perfect fronts. The distance and intervals were generally well kept. The commandant of the 1st company, 2d battalion, should look toward reviewing officer when he salutes. The regiment reformed in three lines. Parade followed, the regiment forming in line with bayonets fixed. The formation was slightly marred by the 2d battalion having too great an interval from the first, and the commandant failed to open ranks until prompted by the adjutant.

Co. B, Capt. Smith, having obtained the highest percentage of marksmen under the conditions governing the competition for the "Colonel's Cup," was presented with same, and Co. D, Capt. Clark, having shown the greatest increase in the number of marksmen under the conditions governing the competition for the "Gould Banner," was presented with that trophy, both companies being ordered to the front. Badges for sharpshooters and marksmen were also presented to the number of 378, a gain of over 50 per cent.

A short and well executed battalion drill followed, after which there was dancing. The officer of the day was Capt. John H. Whittle; officers of the guard, Lieut. Maurice D. Guiry and Moses P. Ross, and proved efficient in their duties. The improvement of the regiment was manifest. Among the guests were Gen. Fitzgerald, Maj. Dana, Gen. McGrath, Capt. Lydecker, Maj. Klipp, Col. Appleton and others. Lieut. W. L. Royall has resigned. He was a competent officer and leaves the company with its good wishes.

Third Battery, New York.—Captain Rasquin

THE review, drill and reception of this command, held at its armory on the evening of March 22, was, as usual, a repetition of its former successes. Following a well rendered concert the battery was promptly formed for review at 8.30 o'clock, the reviewing officer being Gen. McLeer, who was accompanied by seven of his staff. The ceremony was a handsome one, and at its conclusion medals for long service for ten years were presented to Lieut. H. H. Royce and Artificer James McElowney. A dismounted drill in command of Capt. Rasquin was the next military event to excite the attention of the large audience, and the manoeuvres were a fine piece of work, particularly the dismounting and assembly of the guns and carriages. The whole was completely assembled in 20 seconds. A sabre drill by a detachment in command of Lieut. G. E. Laine was well executed. Among the many guests present were: Major Wm. L. Huskin, 1st U. S. Art.; Lieut. Col. John B. Frothingham, Mja. Francis D. Beard, T. H. Babcock and W. H. A. Cochran, Capt. John H. Shultz and F. T. Leigh, 1st Lieut. Charles W. Blackburne and Col. W. C. Sanger. Dancing was enjoyed until a late hour.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

LEGISLATION IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, March 27, 1893.

EARLY in January Senator Parker and Assemblyman Farquhar introduced certain amendments to the Military Code of 1883. These were asked by the National Guard Association, but they are still held in the committees pending the adoption of the new military code which has passed the Senate and is now on the order of third reading in the Assembly.

Senator Nichols has introduced a bill providing that when the militia is called out the expenses shall be paid by the State and not by the county. This bill is still in the Committee. A local bill, introduced by Assemblyman Smith, appropriates \$193,000 for the purpose of paying to the County of Erie the amount which said county incurred on account of the expenses, transportation and subsistence of the National Guard of the State of New York during the strike at Buffalo in the fall of 1892. This bill is also in the Committee. Another outcome of the strike is a bill passed by the Assembly, providing that the State shall be liable for all damage caused by the alleged careless or negligent killing of Michael Broderick by certain members of the State militia in the City of Buffalo, and enabling parties claiming damages to go before the Court of Claims. A bill, by Assemblyman Farquhar, is on third reading in the Assembly appropriating \$213,747 to defray the extraordinary ex-

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pieces of the National Guard during the railroad switchmen's strike at Buffalo and the expenses of the National Guard at Fire Island. It is further provided that nothing in this act contained shall be construed as releasing or in any wise affecting the claim of the State against the County of Erie or the City of Buffalo for the recovery of the amount paid and advanced by the State on account of the expenses of the National Guard during the railroad switchmen's strike at Buffalo.

Assemblyman Webster has a bill, now in the Committee, amending the law of 1875 for the completion of the 7th Regiment Army so that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment may appropriate not to exceed \$5,000 a year in place of the rental for an armory for the regiment. Another bill in the Assembly Committee appropriates not to exceed \$2,500 to extend to 1,000 yards the State Rifle Range at Beth on the Hudson.

As usual, any number of small places have applied for the building of new armories. The Governor has signed an appropriation of \$25,000 for one at Glens Falls; \$25,000 for one at Amsterdam, and \$25,000 for making improvements to accommodate the Signal Corps in the armory at Albany. The Assembly has passed an appropriation of \$25,000 for a new armory at Hornellville; another of \$30,000 for a new armory at Niagara Falls; and a bill increasing from \$300,000 to \$400,000 the amount that Brooklyn can expend upon the armory for the 14th Regiment. Appropriations of \$4,000 for the armory at Catskill and of \$15,000 for the armory at Walton are still in the Committee.

The Governor has in his hands the bill by Senator Cantor, providing that the Board of Education in New York City shall give up the school ship *St. Mary's* and that the State shall provide and maintain a nautical school. The sum of \$40,000 is to be annually appropriated if the bill becomes a law.

Assemblyman Farquhar's amendments to the Naval Militia act of 1895, relating more particularly to the pay of the officers and men, is held in the committee for certain amendments that are pending. The Senate has passed a bill authorizing the acquisition by the United States of two separate tracts of land in the County of Kings, one situated near Ft. Hamilton, Gravesend Bay, and the other upon Plumb Island, near the eastern border of Sheepshead Bay, to be used for the purpose of erecting and maintaining thereon fortifications for the defense of the southern entrance to New York Harbor. The Senate has also passed a bill enabling the United States to acquire the right of the water supply for Madison Barracks, and to cede the jurisdiction of the State of New York over such franchise to the United States.

In regard to soldiers' monuments, it will be remembered that the Governor vetoed the bill of Senator McCarty's, legalizing the acts of the officials of Kings County, in celebrating the completion of the Soldiers and Sailors' Memorial Arch in Brooklyn. The Senate Committee still holds a bill by Senator McMahon, appropriating \$5,000 and empowering the Governor to appoint a commission to co-operate with the National Commission appointed by the Secretary of War, which is now engaged in locating the Union and Confederate lines of battle on the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park; also Senator Cantor's appropriation of \$50,000 to provide for the transportation of and from Gettysburg, Pa., of 5,000 of the surviving veterans of the ninety-two New York commands which took part in the battle of Gettysburg. A bill is in the committee of both houses providing for the refunding of moneys contributed by towns and cities of this State, and by individuals, for the erection of a hall of military record. A bill has passed the Senate establishing the Memorial Hall of the State of New York at White Plains, and naming the trustees of the same. Assemblyman Woodbury has introduced a bill, now in the committee, amending the laws of 1887 and 1888, for the relief of indigent soldiers, sailors and marines, and the families of deceased, so that funds for the veterans may be drawn upon by the commander and quartermaster of any post of the Grand Army of the Republic, or colonel and quartermaster of any encampment of the Union Veteran Legion. The Senate has passed a bill, by Senator Parsons, for the incorporation of the Department Commandery of the State of New York Union Veterans' Legion, the incorporators being in Rochester or its vicinity. A bill by Senator Plunkitt is in the committee. It appropriates \$10,000 annually to be used by the Veteran Zulu Association of New York City, for the relief of distressed soldiers, members thereof, who, having served in the late war of the rebellion, have been honorably discharged, and through sickness, or inability to procure employment, exposed to want; the disbursement of said money to be made upon the certificate of its Bureau of Employment and Relief.

IMPORTANT GENERAL ORDERS, NEW YORK.

In G. O. S. March 23, 1898, Adjutant General Porter announces the establishment of a ration for the troops of the State, and gives the meat, bread, vegetables, coffee, tea, sugar, and other component articles of the same. The average cost of the whole ration, and also of the twelve parts it is composed of is also given. Commanding officers of the different organizations are directed to make arrangements with dealers for provisions, now and from time to time, short of actually buying them. Cooking and mess kits must be ready at all times for immediate use. Full directions are given in relation to the supply, and distribution of subsistence stores, both in camp or in garrison, or when travelling. It is a most useful order, and one that all officers should be fully conversant with. As General Porter says:

"The subject for properly provisioning troops is of the greatest importance. On it depends largely the efficiency and health of a command. It is the primary duty of every commanding officer to give this matter his personal attention, and to require his Commissary of Subsistence to be prompt and efficient in his action. Commissary and Quartermaster Sergeants must be properly instructed and superintended by their immediate commanding officers. The allowances and rules prescribed have been made so elastic that there will be no excuse under any circumstances for troops not being properly provisioned. The subject of cooking should receive attention by explanations and instructions given to the men from time to time when not on active service."

In G. O. S. the rules relating to rifle practice are given. In this connection the U. S. Army standard targets are adopted, and the old marksmen's badge is discarded for one of new design to be approved by the commander-in-chief.

The grades of marksmen this year are divided into marksmen, sharpshooters and experts. A score of 50 or upwards at 200 and 300 yards constitutes a marksman. A score of 45 or upwards at 500 and 600 yards by a marksman, five consecutive shots at each distance, constitutes a sharpshooter. Marksmen who fail to make 20 at 500 yards will not shoot at 600 yards. On ranges where 600 yards cannot be obtained, a score of 45 or upwards in ten consecutive shots at 500 yards will be required. Sharpshooters who have qualified may practice (in ranges where the distances are obtainable) at 700 and 800 yards, to which shall be fastened one of the man figures used in firing in ranks. Five consecutive shots at each distance, a shot hitting any portion of the figure to count one, and the sharpshooter making eight hits in ten consecutive shots at these distances shall be considered an expert sharpshooter, and entitled to the expert decoration.

The general regulations are the same as last year, and the practice season will close on Nov. 11 next. The changes made by General Inspector of Rifles Practice Whitlock have all been in the line of improvement and have certainly resulted to the benefit of the Guard.

G. O. S. March 24, publishes the general regulations for the government of the Camp of Instruction referred to last week.

In G. O. S. Gen. Porter announces the adoption of the Manual of Guard Duty prepared by the Board of Officers of the U. S. Army and approved by the Secretary of War. Copies of the manual will be issued by Gen. Porter at the rate of one for each line and non commissioned officer.

REUNION OF VETERANS 12TH N. Y.

The first annual reunion and dinner of the Old Guard of the 12th Regt., N. G. S. N. Y., will be held at Hotel Savoy on the evening of April 21. It will be the first reunion in thirty years, and will bring together many old friends, and should attract an interest among many veterans of the regiment honorably discharged since the war. Membership in the Old Guard in the 12th is open to all honorably discharged members of the regiment, and the annual dues are very light—\$1 per year.

So far the following representatives of companies in bygone days have decided to be present, some of whom will travel many miles to attend: Co. B, Capt. G. A. Banta and L. N. Hanson; Co. C, Capt. W. Fowler and W. V. Byrne; Co. D, Capt. H. B. Smith; Co. E, Co. C. E. Sprague and Capt. B. McAfee; Co. G, Co. E. Gilson and Capt. W. H. Kirby; Co. H, Capt. W. C. Reddy and Maj. A. C. Tate; Co. I, Maj. J. H. French. Capt. Hansen, who is coming from Chicago, is the senior captain of old Co. B. Full information as to arrangements, tickets, etc., can be had by sending to Capt. W. H. Schwalbe, Corresponding Secretary, 332 Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In the JOURNAL of March 11 appears a generally excellent and quite extended account and criticism of the inaugural parade of March 4 over the initials "T. J. I." One cannot but admire the endurance of any person who, in spite of the inclemency of the day, saw all that "T. J. I." wrote about. As captain of Co. B, 4th Batt'n. Inf., D. C. N. G., the color company of the 2d Regiment, I state positively that the salute was made and properly, too, when passing the Presidential stand. When I say "properly," I mean according to the U. S. tactics. Believing that you would not do an intentional injustice to my company or to any company and hoping that you may be as ready to correct this misstatement of your correspondent as you were to print it,

I remain, very respectfully,

JAMES G. SIMPSON,
Captain, Co. B, 4th Batt'n. Inf., D. C. N. G.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21, 1898.

COMING EVENTS.

We have received notification of the following:

- April 1.—Athletic games, 23d N. Y., at armory.
- April 1.—Forage of Co. I, 23d N. Y.
- April 2.—Review of 47th N. Y., and reception of Veterans Corps.
- April 2.—Review of 23d N. Y., at armory.
- April 3.—Entertainment of Co. D, 12th N. Y., at armory.
- April 6.—Review of 12th N. Y., at armory.
- April 6.—Review of 1st Battalion, 12th N. Y., at armory.
- April 7.—Entertainment of Co. B, 8th N. Y., at Lexington Avenue Opera House.
- April 8.—Athletic games, 7th N. Y., at armory.
- April 10.—Athletic games, 12th N. Y.
- April 12, 13, 14.—Production of "Dust," at Berkeley Lyceum, by Co. E, 7th N. Y.
- April 12.—Calico ball and reception, 1st Battery, N. Y., at armory.
- April 12.—Dinner, Co. B, 6th Regt.
- April 13.—Athletic games, 23d N. Y.
- April 21.—Reunion and dinner, Old Guard, 12th N. Y., at Hotel Savoy.
- April 24.—Review of 12th N. Y., at armory.
- April 24.—Regimental stag, 23d N. Y., at armory.
- April 24.—Review of 8th N. Y., at armory.
- May 6.—Dinner, Co. B, 7th Regt.

VARIOUS.

The 12th N. Y. will be reviewed by Gen. Daniel Butterfield April 6, and long service medals will be presented.

The 47th N. Y., Col. Eddy, will be reviewed at the armory on Monday, April 5, by Brig.-Gen. J. V. Meersole, and long service medals, and 100 per cent. medals will also be presented.

Adj't. Gen. Henry Kyd Douglas has returned Col. Boykin's resignation with a letter which persuaded the colonel to remain at the head of the 5th Maryland Regiment. This closes the inauguration parade troubles.

Adj't. Gen. Porter, of New York, has decided that until the War Department decides otherwise, or the Drill Regulations are revised, that the left arm will be raised in all alignments, and pieces will be brought to right shoulder in all simultaneous movements, at the command of the major. This is a common sense decision, and will secure a uniformity that is bound to prove of advantage and avoid confusion.

The 23d N. Y., Col. Camp, will be reviewed at the armory by Gen. McLeer, on Monday, April 5, at 8.15 o'clock P. M. Battalion drills have been discontinued, and company drills, in extended order, will be resumed under the supervision of the battalion commanders, as follows: Co. A, on Mondays, April 10 and 17; Co. B, on Mondays, April 24 and May 1; Co. C, on Fridays, April 14 and 21; Co. D, on Tuesdays, April 11 and 18; Co. E, on Wednesdays, April 12 and 19; Co. F, on Tuesdays, April 25 and May 2; Co. G, on Fridays, April 23 and May 5; Co. H, on Thursdays, April 12 and 20; Co. I, on Wednesdays, April 20 and May 3; Co. K, on Thursdays, April 27 and May 4.

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The members of Lafayette Post, G. A. R., will give a reception at Jaeger's, 16th street and Madison avenue, Monday evening, April 8. Lafayette Post is renowned for its magnificent affairs, and this one will be fully up to the standard. The National Guard will be largely represented, especially the 7th and 71st Regiments.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

U. S. M. C. asks if the Army Drill Regulations have been adopted for the Navy. **Ans.**—No.

W. B. D. asks whether a man on his second enlistment and drawing re-enlistment pay is entitled to the benefit of the three year act? **Ans.**—Yes.

Constant Reader asks where ship's trumpet signals can be procured and at what price? **Ans.**—The only trumpet signals known are those in use in the Marine Corps. See Drill Regulations.

O. E. asks whether line and staff officers salute the colors by uncovering when the companies under the 1st sergeants pass in review at close of dress parade? **Ans.**—Yes.

E. T.—Will you please inform me through the JOURNAL of the reading of section 1754, Revised Statutes of the U. S. There is not a copy of same in our library here, or I should not trouble you? **Ans.**—R. S., "Sec. 1754, Persons honorably discharged from the Military or Naval Service by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty, shall be preferred for appointment to civil office, provided they are found to possess the business capacity necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of such office."

Retirement.—The dates for the retirement of the Army officers named are as follows: Medical Department—Capt. W. F. Carter, Oct. 5, 1914; E. C. Carter, July 7, 1918; R. W. Johnson, Jan. 15, 1919; W. J. Wakeman, Dec. 30, 1918; C. B. Ewing, July 11, 1922; L. Wood, Oct. 9, 1924; J. M. Cabell, Dec. 21, 1924; R. L. Swift, June 21, 1927. Ordnance Department—Capt. J. R. Greer, Nov. 4, 1908. Signal Corps—Capt. R. E. Thompson, Jan. 18, 1912; G. P. Scriven, Feb. 21, 1918. Post Chaplain—J. E. Irish, Aug. 7, 1897. Cavalry Arm—Capt. G. F. Chase, July 29, 1912; F. Michler, Aug. 10, 1913; G. A. Dodd, July 28, 1918; L. P. Hunt, Aug. 7, 1909; C. H. Murray, Aug. 20, 1916; L. R. Hare, Aug. 24, 1915; Q. O. M. Gillmore, Sept. 2, 1916; W. R. Wilder, Aug. 16, 1920; F. A. Edwards, Aug. 19, 1916; J. H. Richards, Jr., Dec. 22, 1918; C. G. Ayres, Feb. 26, 1918; J. C. Gresham, Sept. 25, 1915; J. Pitcher, Sept. 9, 1918; H. S. Bishop, Feb. 11, 1914. Artillery Arm—Capt. J. M. K. Davis, Jan. 31, 1908; A. Capron, Aug. 28, 1909; C. Chase, Jan. 21, 1909; J. E. Eastman, Dec. 17, 1905. Infantry—Capt. M. C. Weschell, May 19, 1918; J. M. Burda, Aug. 25, 1909; J. A. Baldwin, Dec. 2, 1914; A. McC. Guard, Oct. 2, 1914; T. C. Woodruff, Aug. 12, 1911; J. E. Macklin, Oct. 18, 1910; J. C. Dent, Aug. 6, 1921; J. Kinzie, Aug. 19, 1914; R. T. Vestman, Nov. 27, 1912; T. S. McCabe, Nov. 16, 1917; C. C. Hewitt, March 8, 1913.

W. C. W. asks: 1. Are both sponson and turret armor of the U. S. S. New York in place? **Ans.**—No.

2. Will she be the flagship of the Naval Review? **Ans.**—See paragraph on page 534.

The two great military bands which Germany is going to send to the World's Fair are to perform at a musical festival to be given in New York from April 23 to April 29. They will be heard only in New York and Chicago. The bands, one an infantry, the other a cavalry band, were formed for the special purpose of this visit to America, and will include many of the most famous performers on band instruments in Germany. The members were selected out of 2,000 applicants by a committee which included the leading musicians of the German army. They will be led by Royal Musical Director E. Ruschweyh and Musical Director H. Herold. Musical Inspector Rosenberg of the Prussian army is to have charge of the concerts. The men will wear full parade uniforms. The infantry band will be dressed like the band of the Queen Elizabeth Guard, and the cavalry band will wear the blue and white uniform of the body guards. One of the features of the performances of the cavalry band will be the old-fashioned valveless trumpet. This instrument is being extensively introduced into Prussian cavalry bands by the Emperor. The concerts in New York will be in the Madison Square Garden. The net receipts will be devoted particularly to bringing from Germany to the World's Fair young artisans who cannot afford to visit this country.

In a paper upon "The Art of Marching," read by Col. E. T. H. Hutton, A. D. C. to the Queen, at the Royal United Service Institution, it was argued that the training in marching should be carried out in as regular and systematic a manner as the training in drill, in equitation, and in musketry, and that regulations upon the subject should be equally clear in the principles laid down for general guidance.

THERE have been many theories put forward to account for the formation of petroleum. Mendeleeff considers it to be formed by the decomposition of a carbide of iron by steam, ferric oxide and hydrocarbon being produced; Sokoloff, by a combination of carbon and hydrogen; Ross, by the reaction of sulphuretted hydrogen and calcium carbonate, Daubree, by the decomposition of vegetable matter. Now M. Engler is inclined to consider it produced by the decomposition of animal substances. It is possible to obtain petroleum by distilling animal matter under pressure.

EXCURSIONS TO WASHINGTON.

PERSONALLY conducted tours to Washington have been arranged via Royal Blue Line, to be run at frequent intervals from New York and Philadelphia to Washington. The next excursion will be on April 6. For programme, describing these tours, write to Thos. Cook and Son, Agents B. and O. R. R., 261 and 1,125 Broadway New York, or 332 Washington street, Boston Mass.

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BIRTHS.

BENTON.—At Baton Rouge, Sunday, March 23, to the wife of Lieutenant E. S. Benton, 3d Artillery, a daughter, STELLA MARIE.

DEMPSEY.—At Philadelphia, Pa., March 23, to the wife of Captain C. A. Dempsey, 2d Infantry, a son.

FULLER.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., March 25, to the wife of 1st Lieutenant Alfred M. Fuller, 2d Cavalry, a son.

SMITH.—At Fort Custer, Mont., March 25, to the wife of Dr. Allen M. Smith, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, a son.

MAN ED.

ZINN—LONEY.—On Sunday, March 26, by the Rev. J. Houston Eccleston, D. D., MATILDA VAN NESS, daughter of Henry D. and the late Anna M. Loney, to GEORGE ARTHUR ZINN, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.

DIED.

BLISS.—At his residence at Upland, near Chester, Pa., March 27, the Rev. GEORGE H. BLISS, D. D., LL. D., the father of Captain Tasker H. Bliss, U. S. Army.

EATON.—At Portland, Ore., March 3, of heart failure, SUSAN BLANET, wife of General Joseph H. Eaton, U. S. Army, retired.

GILLIS.—At the residence of her son, near Seaford, Del., on March 21, ELIZABETH TATNALL GILLIS, widow of the late Commodore John P. Gillis, in the 83d year of her age. The funeral services were held at the residence of her brother-in-law, Edward Betts, No. 704 West street, Wilmington, Del., on Friday, March 21.

HERON.—At the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, March 27, Boatswain JAMES HERON, U. S. Navy.

LEARY.—At his residence in Baltimore, March 21, CORNELIUS LAWRENCE LUDLOW LEARY, in his 80th year, father of Captain Peter Leary, Jr., 4th U. S. Artillery, and of Commander Richard P. Leary, U. S. Navy, retired.

LONEY.—At the residence of her husband, Colonel Henry D. Loney, in Baltimore, Md., on March 23, ANNA McEVERS, daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Eugene Van Ness, D. P. M. G., and sister of Captain Wm. F. Van Ness, 1st Artillery.

OSTHEIM.—At Philadelphia, March 23, PHILIP OSTHEIM, aged 69 years, father of Lieutenant Louis Ostheim, 2d Artillery.

ROE.—At Horseheads, N. Y., March 26, MARY ROE, mother of Captain Charles F. Roe, U. S. Army, retired, aged 84 years 6 months and 23 days.

SMITH.—At Seawane, Tenn., March 23, General EDMUND KIRBY SMITH, formerly of the U. S. Army.

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